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Bobbink & Atkins
Rutherford, New Jersey

FOREWORD



E ARE proud of our new Catalogue, for it is strictly up-to-the-minute in every detail. The botanical names conform with the latest decisions of our foremost horticultural authorities. They may look strange to you, but the old names appear in parentheses immediately after the new ones, thus enabling you to locate at once the variety you may desire. This is a great departure in catalogue-making, but we believe in up-to-the-minute service for our customers, and this applies not only to preparing our catalogue, but also in filling orders quickly and satisfactorily.

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HOW TO REACH OUR NURSERIES. Visitors invited. Our Nurseries, consisting of five hundred acres, are located within eight miles of New York City. The automobile roads leading to our Nurseries are exceptionally fine. Rutherford is the first and Carlton Hill the second station on the main line of the Erie Railroad. Take the Hudson Tunnel at 33d Street or at Cortlandt Street Terminal—trains connect with the Erie Railroad at Jersey City. The Carlton Hill Station is only five minutes' walk from our Office and Nurseries.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. We are admirably located to ship to all parts of the country, being only eight miles from New York City. We can ship by express and freight via Erie Railroad from Rutherford, express or freight via D. L. & W. R. R. from Passaic, and by Carlton Hill Express Co., which connects with all railroad companies, boat and railroad lines leaving New York City and Newark. We advise large orders to be shipped in car-lots from Rutherford, as little or no delay occurs in shipping this way.

Trusting again to be favored with your patronage and promising our best efforts to give satisfaction, we are

Yours respectfully,

BOBBINK & ATKINS, Rutherford, N. J.



Specimen Evergreens in Our Nursery

EVERGREENS AND CONIFERS

Planting and Cultural Instructions



ANY inquiries concerning the proper care of evergreens are continually being addressed to us, so we have prepared the following directions for all who are interested.

All our evergreens are grown in soil which develops a good fibrous root system, and we dig each plant with a large ball of earth, which is then securely wrapped in burlap. This treatment enables us to send plants long distances without injury, and when planted there will be no check in growth. As soon as plants are received, unpack immediately, except in drying, windy weather, when they should be unpacked only as needed for planting.

The future success or failure of a plant depends entirely on the manner of planting it, so the utmost care should be taken to have conditions just right. Dig a hole very much larger than the ball of roots and loosen the surrounding soil. Mix well-rotted cow-manure with the soil if you can get it; if not, some other well-decayed manure will do. Never use fresh, or half-decomposed manure, as it is likely to burn the roots and thus kill the plant. Soak the soil thoroughly if you do your planting in dry weather, and an occasional spraying and soaking through the summer will be of great benefit. Loosen the surface soil about the plant to a depth of two or three inches; this will aid in retaining moisture. Never let it cake. Plant in spring or early autumn.

The value of an evergreen is not only decided by its height, but by its general shapeliness and compactness. Some varieties must be clipped to make them symmetrical, and this should be done in spring when the new growth starts.

We cannot too strongly recommend the planting of evergreens. No home-grounds is complete without them. They are alike beautiful in winter and summer; in winter they supply the only living green in the landscape, and in summer their rich, dark green foliage forms a lovely contrast with that of the deciduous trees and shrubs. They make a beautiful background for any house, and, planted anywhere, give it a homelike look that is not to be produced by any other class of trees or shrubs.

ABIES concolor. White Fir. One of the hardest and most beautiful evergreens. Tree of graceful, stately habit; grows rapidly. Pretty cones of purple or yellow. Large, broad, silvery green foliage. A rare and exceedingly choice variety that is indispensable in lawn planting.

2 to 3 ft.	\$3 50	4 to 5 ft.	\$8 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	5 to 6 ft.	12 50
Specimens.			\$15 to 35 00

—**violacea.** Foliage blue; handsome violet cones. A very fine variety, rivaling the famous Colorado blue spruce in effect, and splendid to plant for contrast.

4 to 5 ft.	\$6 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$8 00
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Abies homolepis brachyphylla (umbellicata). Fine, regular, vigorous grower; leaves very glaucous underneath and pointed.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	65 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 50	110 00
8- to 10-ft. specimens.	\$15 to	\$25 00

Nordmanniana. Nordmann's Silver Fir. Medium in size, but of symmetrical form and majestic growth. Horizontal branches, with thick, massive, dark green foliage, glaucous underneath. Cylindrical cones of orange-brown.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50
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Evergreen Trees

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Abies Veitchii. Veitch's Silver Fir. A very rare and beautiful species of slender outline; leaves are slightly grooved and silvery blue on under-surface; easily pliable. Forms a handsome specimen.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	27 00
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 50	55 00

BIOTA. See *Thuja*.

CEDRUS atlantica. Cedar. Very symmetrical, pyramidal grower, with horizontal branches.

3 to 4 ft.	\$5 00	6 to 7 ft.	\$15 00
5 to 6 ft.	10 00		

—*glauca*. One of the most beautiful evergreens. Upright growth, but low-branched, with solid foliage arranged in little brush-like tufts entirely covering the branches; leaves very fine and of a delicate steel-blue tint. Very rare.

3 to 4 ft.	\$3 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	6 to 7 ft.	10 00

Deodara. Deodar or Indian Cedar. Of vigorous growth; pyramidal form. Fascicles of silver-tinted foliage scattered all over the long, horizontal branches. Not entirely hardy north of New York.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	4 to 5 ft.	\$5 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 50	5 to 6 ft.	8 00

CHAMÆCYPARIS Lawsoniana Alumii (*Cupressus Lawsoniana Alumii*). Very distinct, silvery blue foliage. One of the best and hardest. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50	

—*minima glauca*. Very dense, compact grower; always remains dwarf. Foliage steely blue in color.

12 in.	\$1 25	1½ ft.	\$2 25
15 in.	1 75		

—*Triumph of Boskoop*. A beautiful variety, distinguished by its strong, outstanding foliage of a peculiar bluish tint. Branch tips bend over prettily. Each 10

2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
3 to 4 ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00	54 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	70 00

nootkatensis glauca. Of vigorous, erect growth; spreading branches, drooping at the ends; foliage of a silvery glaucous tint.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 75	3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00		



Cedrus atlantica glauca

CRYPTOMERIA japonica dacryoides. Japanese Cedar. Very loose fantastic grower; light green.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	2½ to 3 ft.	4 00

—*elegans*. Low, dense tree with horizontal branches and pendulous branchlets. Foliage bright green, changing to bronze-red in fall and winter. Very handsome. Rare.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00	2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 50
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50		

—*Lobbii*. A fine novelty. Of slender habit; leaves deep green, assuming a stiff, prickly habit, and seem to be an outgrowth of the branch, changing to russet in fall. Perfectly hardy. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
6 to 7 ft.	12 50

—*cristata*. Similar to former, but has peculiar habit, in that the branches grow together, forming a cockscomb.

9 to 12 in.	\$0 75	1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00
12 to 15 in.	1 25		

CUPRESSUS. See *Chamæcyparis*.

JUNIPERUS chinensis. Chinese Juniper. One of the finest and hardest evergreens. Pyramidal in outline, with silver-green, scale-like foliage. It retains its dense habit and is very desirable.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50
4 to 5 ft.	6 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00
Specimens.	\$10 to 15 00

—*albo-variegata*. A beautifully variegated variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. A formal, erect grower.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	2½ to 3 ft.	\$3 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	3 to 3½ ft.	4 50

—*femina*. Decorative, upright, pyramidal bush, with rather spreading branches; more slender than the type.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00

—*japonica* (*japonica*). Very solid, green foliage; oblique, spreading habit; worth a good place.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
	45 00

—*albo-variegata*. Green foliage, variegated with white branchlets.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	2½ to 3 ft.	6 00

—*aurea* (*japonica aurea*). Small, splendid golden, scaly leaves closely adpressed to branchlets, giving a consistent color throughout the spreading bush, which is distinct and attractive.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00
	30 00

—*aureo-variegata* (*japonica aureo-variegata*). Foliage green, sprayed with yellow shoots.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25	2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	2½ to 3 ft.	5 00

—*Pfitzeriana*. A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	22 50
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	30 00
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00	45 00
	7 50	65 00

—*procumbens*. A trailing form of *Chinensis*, particularly well adapted for covering banks and for bordering.

Each	10
1- to 1½-ft. spread	\$1 25
1½- to 2-ft. spread	2 50
2½- to 3-ft. spread	6 00
	54 00

***Juniperus communis*.** English Juniper. Low-growing bush, sometimes of prostrate habit; light glaucous foliage arranged at right angles to branch separately. 1½ to 2 ft. \$1 00 | 2 to 2½ ft. \$2 00

—***aurea***. Same habit as preceding variety, but tips of branchlets are golden yellow. Each 10
1-ft. spread. \$0 75 \$6 50
1½-ft. spread. 1 50 13 50
2-ft. spread. 2 50 22 50
2½-ft. spread. 3 50 30 00

—***depressa (canadensis)***. Forms broad patches, with stems ascending from a procumbent base, rarely exceeding 2 feet in height. Leaves shorter and broader than the variety. Each 10
1- to 1½-ft. spread. \$1 00 \$9 00
1½- to 2-ft. spread. 1 75 15 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 2 50 22 50

—***hibernica***. Irish Juniper. Distinct and beautiful, of erect, dense, conical outline. Even the tips of the branches are erect; leaves deep green. Each 10
1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
2 ft. 1 75 15 00
2½ ft. 2 25 20 00

—***montana (communis nana)***. Dwarf and spreading; leaves similar to type but incurved and more numerous and pointed. Slower growing than the type, but densely covers the ground. Each 10
1- to 1½-ft. spread. \$1 50 \$13 50
1½- to 2-ft. spread. 2 00 18 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 3 00 27 00

—***oblonga***. Upright, rapid growth; numerous pendulous branchlets; foliage is slender and spreading. This is a favorite. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$2 00 \$18 00
3 to 3½ ft. 3 50 30 00
4 to 5 ft. 6 00 50 00

—***suecica***. Side branches closely pressed to central stem, forming an erect column; the pointed leaves spreading; branch-tips droop. Each 10
1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
2 ft. 1 75 15 00
2½ ft. 2 25 20 00

excelsa stricta. Very symmetrical, conical outline. Foliage glaucous and arranged around the branches in threes, dense and prickly. Each 10
9 to 12 in. \$1 00 \$9 00
1 to 1½ ft. 1 50 13 50
1½ to 2 ft. 2 25 20 00
2 to 2½ ft. 3 50

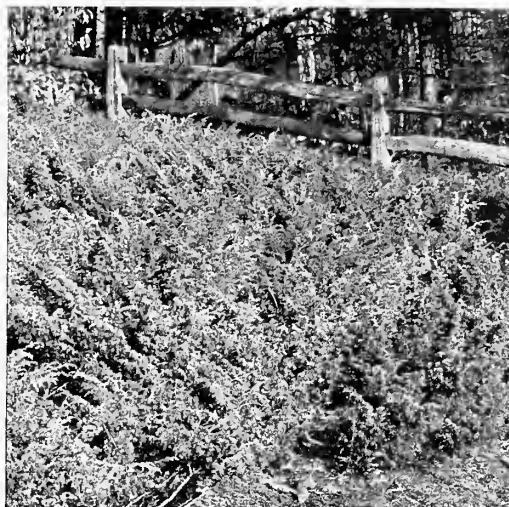
horizontalis (prostrata). Dull green leaves. Grows rapidly and makes a very pleasing effect when planted on terraces. Each 10
1½- to 2-ft. spread. \$1 25 \$11 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 2 00 18 00
2½- to 3-ft. spread. 3 50 30 00
3- to 4-ft. spread. 5 00 45 00

macrocarpa (neoboriensis). Foliage closely set and rigid, making the bush quite prickly. The rich, glaucous color is fine in summer; pyramidal; dense habit. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$2 00 \$18 00
2½ to 3 ft. 3 00 27 00
3 to 4 ft. 4 00 35 00
4 to 5 ft. 6 00 54 00

rigida. Small, pyramidal tree, with slender, pendulous branches. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$1 50 \$13 50
3 to 4 ft. 2 50
4 to 5 ft. 3 50

Sabina. Compact Savin Juniper. Bushy, low grower; branches semi-erect; beautiful deep green; fine for massing. Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
1½ to 2 ft. 1 75 15 00
2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 22 50
2½ to 3 ft. 3 50 30 00
3 to 3½ ft. 5 00

—***tamariscifolia***. Gray-Carpet Juniper. A distinct, trailing variety of *Sabina*. The needle-shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging. Each 10
1- to 1½-ft. spread. \$1 00 \$9 00
1½- to 2-ft. spread. 2 00 18 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 3 50 30 00



Juniperus Sabina

Juniperus sphærica (Fortunei). Densely branched, upright form; branches are quadrangular.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 50	48 00

—***squamata***. Prostrate variety with thick branchlets, ascending at the apex; foliage crowded, grayish or bluish green; bluish black fruit. Each 10
1½- to 2-ft. spread. \$2 00 \$18 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 3 50 30 00
2½- to 3-ft. spread. 6 00

—***albo-variegata***. A white variegated form of the above. Each 10
1½- to 2-ft. spread. \$2 25 \$20 00
2- to 2½-ft. spread. 3 75 33 00
2½- to 3-ft. spread. 4 00

virginiana. Red Cedar. Of medium, compact growth; varies considerably in habit and color and shape of foliage; leaves in summer are bright green, and they wholly inclose the branch; in winter a bronzy hue is assumed. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
2½ to 3 ft. 1 50 13 50
3 to 4 ft. 2 50 22 50
4 to 5 ft. 3 50 30 00

—***albo-variegata (virginiana albo-spica)***. Variegated Red Cedar. The same as the preceding, with branches of creamy white interspersed among the green. Each 10
2 to 2½ ft. \$1 75 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft. 3 50 30 00
4 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00

—***Cannartii***. A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance; some of the branches lengthen out and droop, thus presenting a novel and pretty picture. Each 10
2½ to 3 ft. \$1 75 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft. 3 00 27 00
4 to 5 ft. 5 00 45 00
5 to 6 ft. 7 50

—***elegantissima***. Golden Cedar. Forms a columnar tree, while the side branchlets curve over effectively. Beautiful golden brown foliage; effective in winter; very distinct.

3 to 3½ ft. \$3 50 | 4 to 4½ ft. \$5 00

—***glauca***. Silvery Red Cedar. Probably the best variety of Cedar; leaves are more conspicuous than in the type; a favorite for specimen work; fine, vigorous grower; cone-shaped and having a peculiar whitish color. Each 10

2 to 3 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 50	65 00

Evergreen Trees

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

<i>Juniperus virginiana globosa.</i>	Globe-shaped Juniper.
Similar in every way but habit to the common Cedar.	
12 x 12 in.	Each 10
12 x 12 in.	\$1 25 \$11 00
15 x 15 in.	1 75 15 00
18 x 18 in.	3 00 27 00

— <i>Keteleeri.</i>	An exceptionally fine variety with beautiful intense green foliage. Symmetrical growth with tops of branches ascending very compact and formal. Adapted for tub purposes.
	Each 10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$2 50 \$22 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 75 33 00
4 to 5 ft.	6 00 54 00
5 to 6 ft.	8 00 70 00

— <i>Schottii.</i>	A fine, hardy evergreen of columnar habit; foliage light green and feathery.
	Each 10
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 75 \$15 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 75 24 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50 40 00
5 to 6 ft.	7 00 60 00

— <i>Smithii.</i>	Scarce. This is the only Juniper which keeps a grass-green color during the winter. Branches are sparingly ramified and pendulous at tips; forms a small, compact, pyramidal tree.
	2 to 2½ ft. \$2 00 3 to 4 ft. \$5 00
	2½ to 3 ft. 3 00

— <i>tripartita.</i>	The rather prickly foliage is grayish; robust habit, forming a wide, irregular bush.
	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50 \$13 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50 30 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00 45 00

<i>LARIX decidua (europaea).</i>	European Larch.
Often reaches a height of 100 feet; pyramidal head. The slender branchlets are clothed in bright green leaves, and inch-long cones add to its attractiveness in winter.	
3 to 4 ft.	Each 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50 \$13 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00 18 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 50 22 50
	3 50 30 00



Thuja occidentalis, *Thuja occidentalis globosa*
Juniperus communis suecica, *Abies Veitchii*

<i>Larix leptolepis (Kaempferi).</i>	The yellowish horizontal branches form a pyramidal head; leaves rather broad, obtuse, and light or bluish green in color; cones ½ to 1½ inches long.
	Each 10
4 to 5 ft.	\$3 00 \$27 00
6 to 8 ft.	5 00 45 00
8 to 10 ft.	7 50
10 to 12 ft.	10 00
Specimens	\$12 to 25 00

<i>PICEA bicolor (Alcockiana).</i>	Spruce. Foliage light blue beneath and dark green above. By a peculiar twist both surfaces are visible, producing a variegated effect; the tree is of pyramidal and moderate growth. The showy brown cones turn purple before ripening.
	2½ to 3 ft. \$2 00 3 to 3½ ft. \$3 00

<i>canadensis (alba).</i>	White Spruce. Fine, compact, pyramidal form; moderate growth; the aromatic leaves are silvery gray, less numerous and more pointed than in other species. Suited to the seashore. A valuable evergreen, 25 to 50 feet high.
	1½ to 2 ft. \$1 00 2½ to 3 ft. \$2 50
	2 to 2½ ft. 1 50 3 to 4 ft. 3 50

<i>nana (alba nana).</i>	Dwarf and compact; fine for facing evergreen borders.
	9 to 12 in. \$1 25 12 to 15 in. \$2 00

<i>Engelmannii.</i>	Compact, pyramidal form; branches sometimes pendulous. The four-sided leaves are of a bluish shade and are long and sharp, emitting a fragrance when dried.
	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25 \$11 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50 22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	3 50 30 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00

<i>glaucia.</i>	Same habit as the preceding, but having a steel-blue appearance.
	Each 10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50 \$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 75 24 00
2½ to 3 ft.	3 75 33 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 50

<i>excelsa.</i>	Norway Spruce. Commonest Spruce seen; known as the "Christmas Tree." Very hardy and adaptable to hedge or other purposes; leaves dark green; very handsome. Tree of pyramidal, lofty appearance. 30 to 50 feet high
	Each 10 100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 00 \$9 00 \$75 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50 22 50
4 to 5 ft.	3 50 30 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00 45 00

<i>aurea.</i>	Golden Norway Spruce. The golden hue is greatly intensified in summer.
	3 to 4 ft. \$3 50 5 to 6 ft. \$8 00
	4 to 5 ft. 5 00

<i>Clanbrasiliana.</i>	A good dwarf form; very compact, slow-growing; short branches; grows broader than high.
	6 in. \$0 75 12 in. \$2 50
	9 in. 1 50

<i>compacta.</i>	Compact Spruce. Dense and distinct; foliage light green.
	15 in. \$1 50 2 ft. \$2 50
	18 in. 2 00

<i>nana.</i>	A dwarf form of the preceding.
	12 in. \$1 50 18 in. \$3 50
	15 in. 2 50

<i>conica.</i>	In this variety the branches and needles are regular, short and stiff. Presents a dark appearance.
	1½ to 2 ft. \$2 50 2½ to 3 ft. \$5 00
	2 to 2½ ft. 3 50

<i>dumosa.</i>	This is similar to <i>P. excelsa procumbens</i> , but is less densely branched and the leaves are more distant.
	12 in. \$1 75 18 in. \$4 00
	15 in. 2 50

<i>elegans.</i>	Has thin, graceful branches with very short laterals and leaves.
	2 to 2½ ft. \$1 50 3 to 3½ ft. \$4 00
	2½ to 3 ft. 2 50

Picea excelsa. Gregoryana. Dense foliage; dwarf and ornamental; dark green needles, very short and numerous.

1 ft.....	\$1 75	2 ft.....	\$6 00
1½ ft.....	3 50	2½ ft.....	7 50

—**Maxwellii.** A very dwarf, almost prostrate, grower.

1 ft.....	Each	10
1 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
1½ ft.....	5 00	45 00
2 ft.....	7 50	60 00
2½ ft.....	10 00	

—**Merkii.** Dense growth, with rather short, round needles; forms a broad, shapely pyramid. Rare.

3 to 3½ ft.....	\$3 50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$7 50
3½ to 4 ft.....	5 00		

—**nana.** A depressed, subglobose form with dense horizontally spreading branches and short, sometimes monstrous branchlets.

1 to 1½ ft.....	\$1 50	2 to 2½ ft.....	\$5 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	3 50		

—**pariformis.** A Japanese dwarf Spruce; short needles crowded on the slow-growing shoots.

12 in.....	\$2 00	18 in.....	\$3 50
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—**pendula.** A weeping form of Norway Spruce, but with lighter foliage. Very irregular and odd in shape, the horizontal branches gradually curve over at different angles. Very odd subject.

5 to 6 ft.....	\$7 50	7 to 8 ft.....	\$15 00
6 to 7 ft.....	10 00		

—**pygmæa (Ohlendorffii).** A dense, diminutive form suggestive of model garden plants.

12 in.....	\$2 00	2 ft.....	\$5 00
18 in.....	3 50		

Omrika. Handsome tree of rather strong growth, forming a dense and narrow pyramid; very hardy; strong, stiff needles of a beautiful dark green, shining underneath, silvery white above.

2 to 3 ft.....	\$2 50	4 to 5 ft.....	\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....	3 50		

orientalis. Oriental Spruce. Short, dark green foliage; forms a wide, roundish pyramid, and branches right to the ground; good for lawn purposes. A very graceful Spruce of slow growth, invaluable for Japanese gardens.

2 to 2½ ft.....	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
3 to 4 ft.....	4 00	35 00
4 to 5 ft.....	6 00	54 00

—**aureo-spicata (orientalis aurea).** Same as the preceding, with a striking golden appearance in spring.

4 to 5 ft.....	\$10 00	6 to 7 ft.....	\$20 00
5 to 6 ft.....	15 00		

—**compacta.** An attractive pygmy form of the Oriental Spruce. Has the same beautiful, deep green color; short needles; very dense.

1½ ft.....	\$2 50	2½ ft.....	\$5 00
2 ft.....	3 50		

polita. Tiger's-Tail Spruce. A distinct and regularly formed variety. The needles are incurved, round, very rigid and sharp-pointed. They are very thick and pale green.

2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 00	3 to 4 ft.....	\$5 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 00		

pungens. Colorado Spruce. Sharp leaves are bluish to dull green, and rather thicker than usual. Branches horizontal, in regular whorls.

1½ ft.....	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 00	27 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	4 50	40 00

—**glaucia.** Colorado Blue Spruce. Grafted from selected specimens only. A bluer form of the preceding, and in many ways just as effective as the Koster variety following.

1½ ft.....	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$1 75	\$15 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	3 25	29 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	4 75	42 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	6 50	



Picea pungens glauca

Picea pungens glauca Kosteri. The bluest of Blue Spruces, this is the most remarkable and conspicuous of all the conifers for ornamental planting. Being symmetrical and shapely, its ideal purpose is as a specimen when, owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it constantly attracts the attention of all lovers of the beautiful. Without question the handsomest of all evergreens and one of the most largely planted.

1½ ft.....	Each	10
2½ ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
3½ ft.....	5 00	45 00
4 ft.....	7 50	65 00
4 ft.....	10 00	90 00
5 ft.....	15 00	135 00
6 ft.....	20 00	
Specimens.....	\$30 to 75 00	

—**compacta.** A noteworthy form of the preceding, having more numerous needles, which are a little shorter, but of the same striking color. Not quite so free in growing, but forms a dense tree. A splendid variety for the lawn or any place where a symmetrical evergreen is needed.

1½ to 2 ft.....	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 00	\$27 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	4 00	36 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	54 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	7 50	

—**pendula.** Weeping Blue Spruce. A very graceful weeping form of the popular well-known Koster's Blue Spruce. Has the same charming color characteristics, and every branch is distinctly pendulous. Decidedly ornamental, and invaluable as a specimen tree for the lawn, where it should be planted in the most conspicuous position.

3 ft.....	\$7 50	5 ft.....	\$20 00
4 ft.....	12 50		

Smithiana (Morinda). A very tall-growing tree, with wide-spreading branches and slender pendulous branchlets. The foliage is bright or dark green and the cones dark brown and glossy. 5 to 7 inches long. One of the most graceful Spruces and an attractive addition to any planting.

1½ ft.....	\$1 50	2½ to 3 ft.....	\$3 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	2 50		

Evergreen Trees

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

PINUS Banksiana. Jack Pine. Of rather shrubby nature. The pairs of bright green needles are somewhat twisted, and pale shiny cones are persistent for two to three years. Very hardy.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
5 to 6 ft.	3 00	27 00	
7 to 8 ft.	5 00	45 00	

Cembra. Swiss Stone Pine. The straight, thin leaves are bluish inside and are seen grouped in fives or threes; short-branched, forming a narrow, dense pyramid. Very hardy.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ ft.	4 50	

contorta. Scrub Pine. A rather stout-branched tree that grows to a height of 20 to 30 feet. It has a round-topped, compact head, and light orange or orange-brown branchlets; leaves stiff, twisted, dark green, 1 to 2 inches long; cones light yellowish brown, 1 to 2 inches long.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00	

densiflora. Japanese Red Pine. Rapid-growing when young; branchlets are very light-colored; the long, slender needles are bright green.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	

—albo-terminalis. Like the preceding in everything but foliage, which is yellow.

	1½ ft.	\$5 00		2 ft.	\$10 00
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—tabuliformis Tanyosho. Japanese Table Pine. Fine for lawn planting; foliage thick, beautiful fresh green, umbrella-like in form.

	Each	10
15-in. diam.	\$3 50	\$32 00
18-in. diam.	5 00	
2-ft. diam.	7 50	



Foliage and blossoms of *Pinus strobus*

Pinus edulis. Nut Pine. Compact grower, with short, dark green foliage, sometimes in threes or pairs, borne on yellowish shoots.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 ft.	2 50	22 50
2½ ft.	3 50	

—glauca. Same as the type, but of a steel-blue appearance.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
2 ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ ft.	4 00	35 00

excelsa. Lofty Bhotan Pine. One of the most beautiful and valuable of hardy evergreens. Long, rich, silver foliage in groups of five, rarely three; gracefully pendulous. Rare.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$4 00	\$35 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	54 00
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	90 00
7 to 8 ft.	12 50	

flexilis. Limber Pine. Forms a narrow, open pyramid, with horizontal branches; dark green leaves. Good for covering slopes.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	

koraiensis. One of the best Pines for smaller gardens; of slow growth, forming a rather dense pyramid, with handsome, bluish foliage.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$14 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	

Massoniana. Deep green and twisted foliage, 4 to 6 inches long. Very fine.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 5 ft.	4 50	40 00

montana. Swiss Mountain Pine. The dull green foliage is rather short, but thick, arranged in pairs and seems to be crowded on the spreading branches. Very variable in habit, usually low, often prostrate. Ornamental when singly planted, or covering rocky slopes.

	Each	10	100
15- to 18-in. diam.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
1½- to 2-ft. diam.	2 00	18 00	160 00
2½- to 3-ft. diam.	5 00	45 00	
3- to 3½-ft. diam.	7 00	60 00	
3½- to 4-ft. diam.	9 00	80 00	

—Mughus. Dwarf Mugho Pine. Distinct; resembles the preceding, but of more compact and prostrate habit, with the tips of branches ascending; the leaves are twisted slightly.

	Each	10	100
12- to 15-in. diam.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
1½- to 2-ft. diam.	3 00	27 00	240 00
2- to 2½ ft. diam.	4 00	35 00	300 00
2½- to 3-ft. diam.	6 00	54 00	
3- to 3½-ft. diam.	9 00	80 00	

—uncinata. The lowest-growing Pine. It spreads considerably, but remains dense all through. Leaves are rich green, short, and occur in pairs. The cones are curiously twisted.

	Each	10	100
12- to 15-in. diam.	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$135 00
15- to 18-in. diam.	2 25	20 00	
1½- to 2 ft. diam.	3 50	30 00	
2- to 2½ ft. diam.	5 00	45 00	

nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A robust, stately tree of rapid growth, and very hardy. Stiff, long, dark green leaves in pairs. The winter buds are whitish and long.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50	175 00
4 to 5 ft.	3 50	30 00	250 00
5 to 6 ft.	6 00	54 00	450 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	65 00	
7 to 8 ft.	10 00	90 00	

—aurea. A remarkably fine, new golden form of the noble Austrian Pine. Very conspicuous in spring.

1 ft.	\$1 50	6 ft.	\$15 00
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Poiretiana (Laricio). Corsican Pine. Very variable, with stout, spreading branches; stiff, dark green leaves arranged in pairs.

5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00	7 to 8 ft.	\$7 50
6 to 7 ft.	6 00	8 to 9 ft.	10 00

Pinus parviflora. A hardy, ornamental Pine of dense, pyramidal habit, and having slender horizontal branches. The branchlets are light greenish or brown, and the leaves bluish green; cones reddish brown, 2 to 3 inches long.

3 to 4 ft.	\$4 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$7 50
4 to 5 ft.	5 00		

—**glaucia.** Very distinct, glaucous form of the well-known species *Parviflora*, with spreading, well-covered branches.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$10 00
3 to 4 ft.	5 00		

ponderosa. Bull Pine. Dark green leaves in threes; branches short and spreading; one of the boldest and most important of the Pines. Very prolific in cones, which are borne in clusters. Quite hardy.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	
3 to 4 ft.	3 50		

resinosa. Norway or Red Pine. Very ornamental; quite hardy and of vigorous growth; the needles are lustrous green, long and most often in pairs, contrasted by the russet-colored stubby cones.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	

rigida. Pitch Pine. Dark green foliage generally in threes; thrives on very poor or dry soil; is perfectly hardy and grows rapidly when young, and develops into a symmetrical, stiff tree with black bark.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	11 00	
3 to 4 ft.	1 75	15 00	

Strobus. White Pine. One of the best native Pines. The branches are horizontal and in regular whorls, with smooth bark. The long, slender leaves occur in groups of five and gently droop over, producing a pleasing pale green effect. The cones are generally over 6 inches long, and add a wonderfully picturesque touch to the tree. Each 10 100

2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	13 50	120 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	190 00
6 to 7 ft.	5 00	45 00	375 00
8 to 10 ft.	10 00	85 00	



Pinus montana Mughus (see page 8)

Pinus Strobus brevifolia (nana). Small, compact, bushy shrub, with short, slender branches, and numerous branchlets, giving a soft bluish appearance. Rare.

12 to 15 in.	\$1 00	15 to 18 in.	\$1 50
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scylvestris. Scotch Pine. Of rapid growth, with strong branches and short, stiff, bluish green foliage. Develops into a tall, round-headed tree, very useful for sky-line effects.

Each 10			
2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	
3 to 4 ft.	2 00	18 00	
4 to 5 ft.	3 00	27 00	
5 to 6 ft.	5 00	45 00	

—**Wateriana.** Dwarf, dense Pine, with short, steely blue leaves; ascending shoots; grows as broad as high. Rare. 1½ ft. \$2.50.

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii. Douglas Fir. One of the tallest and most important of our evergreen trees, and one of the most rapid-growing. It is a good live green in winter and summer, and is unexcelled for all purposes.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
2 to 3 ft.	1 50	13 50	
3 to 4 ft.	2 50		
4 to 5 ft.	4 00		

RETINISPORA ericoides (Thuja orientalis decussata). White Cedar. Dwarf; conical shape; fine bluish green in winter. Choice. 9 to 12 in., 75 cts.

filifera. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct, of a consistent bright green. Worthy of its popularity.

Each 10			
2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 00	27 00	
3 to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00	
5 to 6 ft.	10 00	90 00	

—**aurea.** Most attractive, bright golden form, of similar habit to its parent. Each 10 100

12 to 18 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 00	18 00	160 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	35 00	

—**pendula.** Japan. An irregular, stunted grower, with pendulous branches; fine for the Japanese garden.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	30 00	
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00		
3 to 4 ft.	7 50		

—**aurea.** Japan. Similar to the former; of a striking golden appearance.

Each 10			
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50		
2½ to 3 ft.	5 00		



Packing *Pinus Strobus* for shipping

<i>Retinispora filifera pendula aureo-variegata.</i>	A golden variegated form of <i>R. filifera pendula aurea</i> .
3 ft.	\$5.00 4 ft.
— <i>aureascens.</i>	Vivid greenish yellow foliage; semi-dwarf and compact in habit; irregular growth, with Japanese effect.
1 ft.	\$1.50 1½ ft.
<i>obtusa.</i>	Graceful tree; foliage bright, clear green. Grows slowly and has a very marked Japanese appearance.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50 22.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00
— <i>acuta.</i>	Extremely dwarf and compact, forming an almost solid mass, more or less regular; deep green. 6 to 8 in., \$1.
— <i>aurea.</i>	Very graceful and feathery, similar in form and habit to type.
1½ ft.	\$1.75 2 ft.
— <i>nova.</i>	A fine improvement on <i>R. obtusa aurea</i> . Of graceful habit, with bright, golden foliage, which is intensified in spring.
1½ ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 ft.	2.50
2½ ft.	3.50
— <i>Youngii.</i>	Very graceful; golden foliage on loose, feathery branches, the tips of which assume a pendulous nature when developed.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.25 \$11.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50 30.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
— <i>Crippsii.</i>	The hardest and most beautiful of golden Retinisporas; slow grower; terminal branchlets are flattened, forming disks in which there are two distinct shades of gold, the inner portion being much lighter. Very rare and choice.
1 to 1½ ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50 22.50
2 to 2½ ft.	4.00
— <i>erecta.</i>	Many ascending slender branches, forming a regular oval shape when mature. Beautiful deep glossy green foliage.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.25 20.00
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50 30.00
— <i>filicoides.</i>	Very unusual form, with the branchlets resembling fern fronds. Rich deep green.
1 to 1½ ft.	Each 10 \$1.25 \$11.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.00



Retinispora plumosa

<i>Retinispora obtusa gracilis.</i>	Dark foliage; compact growth. Leaves are small and closely appressed, forming a flat, frond-like arrangement at the end of the branch; slightly pendulous. Used in Japan for dwarfing. Once seen creates an impression.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50 22.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50 30.00
— <i>aurea.</i>	Very graceful; golden yellow when young.
1½ ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 ft.	2.50 22.50
2½ ft.	3.50
— <i>compacta.</i>	A very compact and dwarf-growing form of <i>Gracilis</i> .
9 to 12 in.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
12 to 15 in.	2.00 18.00
15 to 18 in.	3.50
— <i>lycopodioides.</i>	Irregular habit, branches are thick and four-sided, while the contorted-looking little shoots are in a cluster. An exquisite dwarf Japanese evergreen. Very rare. Well adapted to planting in the front of evergreen groups.
9 to 12 in.	Each 10 \$1.75 \$15.00
1½ to 2 ft.	2.50
— <i>magnifica.</i>	A striking loose form of the type. Very graceful, having very fleshy leaves with silvery reverse side. Strong healthy grower; very hardy. One of the best.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.50 \$13.50
2 to 2½ ft.	2.50 22.50
2½ to 3 ft.	3.50
— <i>nana.</i>	Very dwarf; seldom attains a height of 3 feet; the curious sprays of little foliage are shining green.
9 in.	\$1.50 18 in. \$5.00
12 in.	2.50
— <i>aurea.</i>	Rich bronze-yellow leaves; a unique form of the above.
9 in.	\$1.50 12 in. \$2.50
<i>pisifera.</i>	Sawara Cypress. Branches horizontal, with flattened branchlets and leaves closely appressed, having whitish lines beneath. Makes a shapely specimen.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 100 \$1.00 \$9.00 \$80.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.00 18.00 160.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00 27.00
5 to 6 ft.	7.50 65.00
— <i>aurea.</i>	Golden feathery foliage; one of the most exquisite Retinisporas.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 100 \$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.25 20.00 180.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50 30.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.00 70.00
— <i>sulphurea.</i>	A bright sulphur-colored variety, of great excellence. Similar in habit to type.
2 to 2½ ft.	Each 10 \$2.25 \$20.00
3 to 3½ ft.	3.50 30.00
<i>plumosa.</i>	Main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf-points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant. Of graceful habit, with delicate, glaucous foliage.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 100 \$1.25 \$11.00 \$100.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.25 20.00 180.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50 30.00
5 to 6 ft.	8.00 72.00
7 to 8 ft.	12.00 105.00
— <i>argentea.</i>	Silver-tipped foliage gives a lighter impression even than the type.
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50 2½ to 3 ft. \$2.50
— <i>aurea.</i>	Golden foliage. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens.
1½ to 2 ft.	Each 10 \$1.25 \$11.00
2½ to 3 ft.	2.25 20.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.50
— <i>sulphurea.</i>	This is a most beautiful variety; sulphur-tinted shoots; of compact growth; quite distinct.
9- to 12-in. diam.	Each 10 \$0.75 \$6.50
15- to 18-in. diam.	1.50 13.50



Retinisporas Growing in Our Nursery

Retinispora plumosa squarrosa (Veitchii). Light bluish green foliage, which is spreading and prickly; very dense growth, giving the bush a distinct, spongy appearance. This beautiful subject is a favorite with all who know it.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	22 50	
3½ to 4 ft.	5 00	45 00	
4 to 5 ft.	7 50	65 00	
6 to 7 ft.	10 00	90 00	

—*flavescens (sulphurea)*. Round head, bushy, covered with numerous small leaves of a sulphur-yellow tint. Very dense growth, but has a soft woolly appearance. Each 10
12 to 15-in. diam. \$0 75 \$6 50
15 to 18-in. diam. 1 00 9 00

SCIADOPITYS verticillata. Japanese Umbrella Pine. Very long leaves, much wider and thicker than those of other conifers, shining green above and a line of white underneath; they are deeply grooved on both sides and are borne at the ends of the annual shoots. The horizontal branches and peculiar growth of the leaves in parasol-like whorls give the variety a distinct individuality. It is uniquely beautiful on the lawn.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 00	2½ to 3 ft.	\$7 50
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	3 to 4 ft.	10 00

TAXODIUM distichum. Bald Cypress. A striking, stately tree of great beauty throughout the year. Has a perfectly straight main stem with flaky, cinnamon-brown bark and many thin branches forming a perfect pyramidal head. The light green, feathery foliage is beautiful in spring; a deciduous conifer.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	6 to 7 ft.	\$3 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 75		

TAXUS baccata. English Yew. Bushy; dark, glossy foliage, rather leathery and about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in length. The berry-like fruit is intense scarlet and stands erect. Tree attains great age.

	Each	10	100
12 in.	\$0 80	\$7 00	\$60 00
18 in.	1 50	13 50	120 00
2 to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00	
3 to 4 ft.	4 00		
4 to 5 ft.	7 50		

Taxus baccata Dovastonii. Wide-spreading branches pendulous toward end. Short, dull green leaves.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$3 50	2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 00
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—*argentea (elegantissima)*. Variegated Yew. The leaves are striped with pale yellow, and are smaller than those of the common Yew. Rare

2½ x 2½ ft.	\$6 00	4 x 4 ft.	\$12 50
3½ x 3½ ft.	8 00		

—*erecta*. Bushy form, with slender, upright branches bearing small, pretty leaves.

12 in.	\$1 00	18 in.	\$1 75
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—*aurea*. New. Of bushy habit. Quite golden throughout the bush.

2½ x 2½ ft.	\$6 00	3½ x 3½ ft.	\$8 00
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—*fastigiata (hibernica)*. Irish Yew. Pyramidal, upright growth; slow grower; very attractive and formal; the stout branches are closely crowded to the center, and the glossy green leaves are spirally arranged around the erect branchlets

4 ft.	\$6 00	6 ft.	\$15 00
5 ft.	10 00		

—*aurea (hibernica aurea)*. Golden Irish Yew. Leaves green in the center, margined yellow.

3 ft.	\$5 00	4 ft.	\$6 00
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—*gracilis pendula*. A very neat form with ascending leader and gracefully pendent branches.

2 ft.	\$3 00	2½ ft.	\$4 00
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—*Overeinder's*. Compact variety with ascending branches, forming a columnar pyramid. Leaves very fine dark green.

3½ ft.	\$6 00	4½ ft.	\$10 00
4 ft.	7 50		

—*repandens*. This is the hardiest of all prostrate varieties, and will grow in almost any position. It is excellent for hedging, grouping and covering banks. The slender, pointed leaves gently curve upward, and are of a lustrous green. Each 10 100

15 to 18-in. spread	\$1 75	\$15 00	\$140 00
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1½ to 2-ft. spread	2 50	22 50	200 00
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2½ to 3-ft. spread	5 00	45 00	
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3½ to 4-ft. spread	10 00	90 00	
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Specimens	\$12.50	to 20 00	
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—*addressa (tardiva)*. Very hardy. A low grower; short, dull green leaves.

Each	10		
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12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
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18 in.	2 00	18 00	
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2 ft.	3 50	30 00	
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2½ ft.	6 00		
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Thuja occidentalis Hoveyi

Taxus baccata adpressa aurea. Identical with the preceding, but of a beautiful golden yellow. Contrasts beautifully with the dark green variety. Extremely dwarf and slow-growing. Each 10
 8- to 10-in. spread \$1 25 \$11 00
 12- to 15-in. spread 1 75 15 00
 15- to 18-in. spread 2 50

canadensis. Canadian Yew. Low-spreading and bushy, with small, pale green leaves, which are less numerous than the English Yew and turn to a pretty reddish tint in winter. Fruit is bright red. Very nice habit; very hardy. Each 10
 12-in. spread \$1 00 \$9 00
 18-in. spread 1 50 13 50
 2-ft. spread 2 50

cuspidata (capitata). Of all the Yews this is the only hardy, upright-growing variety in the northern states. A fast grower, standing our most severe winters and keeping its fresh color through the year. Each 10 100
 1½ to 2 ft. \$2 00 \$18 00 \$160 00
 2 to 2½ ft. 3 50 30 00 275 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 7 00 60 00
 4 to 4½ ft. 10 00 90 00
 4½ to 5 ft. 15 00

nana (brevifolia). Really an excellent Yew, with fine, bushy habit, spreading branches and rich deep green, short leaves. Highly recommended. Each 10 100
 12 in. \$1 00 \$9 00 \$80 00
 18 in. 2 00 18 00 160 00
 2 ft. 3 50 30 00
 2½ ft. 6 00 54 00

THUJA fastigiata (pyramidalis). Pyramidal Arborvitæ. A most valuable, upright evergreen, of dense, compact habit. Foliage light green. Columnar form similar to Irish juniper or erect yew. Each 10 100
 2 to 2½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00 \$80 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 1 75 15 00 135 00
 4 to 4½ ft. 2 50 22 50 200 00
 5 to 5½ ft. 4 00 35 00

occidentalis. Common American Arborvitæ. Very useful for hedging and screening, and equally so for ornamentation. Scaly leaves, bright green with a yellowish surface on under side. Branches short and horizontal; retains its good shape. Grows 30 to 40 feet high. Each 10 100
 2 to 2½ ft. \$0 85 \$7 50 \$68 00
 3 to 3½ ft. 1 50 13 50 120 00
 4 to 4½ ft. 2 25 20 00 175 00
 5 to 5½ ft. 3 50 30 00
 6 to 7 ft. 4 50 40 00

Thuja occidentalis, Columbia. Strong habit; foliage broad, with a beautiful silver variegation.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 ft.		2 00

—elegantissima. Tips of the young shoots golden yellow during summer and autumn. The most elegant of the golden-tinted varieties. Each 10
 1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
 2 ft. 1 75 15 00
 2½ ft. 2 50

—Ellwangeriana. Low, broad pyramid, with slender branches clothed with two kinds of foliage. Each 10
 1½ ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
 2 ft. 1 25 11 00
 2½ ft. 2 00

—aurea. Golden form of preceding. 12 in. \$1 50 | 18 in. \$2 50

—globosa. Globe Arborvitæ. Round, compact form and dense foliage. Each 10
 12 in. \$0 80 \$7 00
 15 in. 1 25

—nova. Same form as the type, with little white tips on end of branchlets. Each 10
 12 in. \$1 00 \$9 00
 18 in. 1 75

—Speelmanii. Globe-shaped; small foliage; very pretty. Each 10
 12 in. \$0 80 \$7 00
 18 in. 1 50

—Hoveyi. Dwarf; globe-shaped. Each 10
 12 in. \$0 75 \$6 50
 15 in. 1 00 9 00
 18 in. 1 25

—Little Gem. Very dwarf; grows broader than high; the flat branchlets are of a satisfactory green. Each 10

	Each	10
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8- to 10-in. diam.	\$1 00	\$9 00
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10- to 12-in. diam.	1 25	11 00
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—lutea. The well-known Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ; forms a broad pyramid with clean yellow foliage, which, in summer, gilds the plant all over.

	Each	10	100
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2 to 2½ ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
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2½ to 3 ft.	2 75	24 00	
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3 to 3½ ft.	3 50		
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—B. & A. Showy bright yellowish green all through the winter changing to golden yellow in spring. Forms a compact, broad pyramid, much superior to Lutea.

	Each	10	100
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1½ ft.	\$1 00	2½ ft.	\$2 25
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2 ft.	1 50		
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—pendula. Weeping Arborvitæ. Hardy and distinct; the shoots at end of branches seem to grow together and bend down the side growths. Rather odd. 12 in., \$1.

—pumila. Dwarf Arborvitæ. Very dwarf and compact; dark green foliage. Each 10
 9 to 12 in. \$0 75 \$6 50
 12 to 15 in. 1 00 9 00

—Riversii. Bright green variety; forming a very shapely broad pyramid. Each 10

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
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2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	13 50
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2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	
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—Rosenthalii. Dark green, dense foliage; the growths terminate with a little whitish ball; compact grower. Very choice. Each 10
 9 to 12 in. \$0 80 \$7 00

1 to 1½ ft.	1 00	9 00
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1½ to 2 ft.	1 75	15 00
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2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
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3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	
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occidentalis Spæthii. A dwarf variety, with small leaves; very peculiar on account of its two kinds of foliage, both adpressed and spreading.

	Each	10
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15 to 18 in.	\$1 75	\$15 00
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1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	
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2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	
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Thuja occidentalis spiralis. This is a very distinct variety, rich in appearance and color. Habit is erect and formal. The foliage is peculiarly twisted.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	45 00

—***stricta.*** Distinct and odd, possessing two shades of green. Columnar in outline.

4 to 4½ ft.	\$4 00	5 to 5½ ft.	\$6 00
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—***Vervæneana.*** Branches are thinner than in the type, and it is more compact; yellowish foliage, bronzy in winter. Hardy and very attractive.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	

—**(Green).** Similar in habit to the preceding but is clothed in deep green foliage retaining its color throughout winter. Exceptionally good.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	18 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	

—***atrovirens (Lobbii atrovirens).*** Rather short, slightly pendulous branches; fleshy, shining green leaves all through the year. A real ornament.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	18 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 50	

—***Wareana occidentalis sibirica.*** Siberian Arborvitæ. Large, bold, glaucous green foliage; forms a broad pyramid.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 75	15 00	135 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00	
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	45 00	

—***orientalis (Biota orientalis).*** Chinese Arborvitæ. Dense, pyramidal, little tree, with fresh green foliage turning to a rich brown in autumn.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
2½ to 3 ft.	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 ft.	2 50	22 50

—***aurea conspicua.*** Very interesting novelty. Has a conspicuous golden color in summer and is peculiarly shaded in winter; pyramidal shape.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	35 00

—***nana.*** Very pretty dwarf form with yellow-tinged foliage, changing to bronze.

	Each	10
12 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00
15 in.	1 75	15 00
18 in.	2 50	22 50

—***Sieboldii (compacta).*** Very compact, low form; bright green.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00
18 to 22 in.	2 50	22 50

—***plicata.*** Nootka Sound Arborvitæ. A dark, dense-looking variety; the rigid branchlets are much flattened and the foliage is flushed with brown on upper surface. Very hardy.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 00	18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 50	30 00

Thuja Standishii. Japanese Arborvitæ. A rare and valuable species, with massive, pendulous habit; foliage fleshy and large; branchlets long and loose.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	13 50
2½ to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00
3 to 3½ ft.	2 50	22 50
4 to 4½ ft.	3 50	

TORREYA nucifera. A Japanese evergreen, resembling the English yew; pyramidal in shape; horizontal branches; bright red bark; leaves wide at base, tapering to sharp point, rich green above, two white lines on under side. Very rare and choice.

4 ft.	\$5 00	5 ft.	\$7 50
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TSUGA canadensis. Common Hemlock. Leaves about half an inch long, dull green and slightly grooved above, striped beneath. Branches slender and softly pendulous. A handsome and graceful evergreen.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 50	13 50	120 00
2½ to 3 ft.	2 25	20 00	175 00
3 to 3½ ft.	3 00	27 00	240 00
4 to 4½ ft.	5 00	45 00	350 00
5 to 5½ ft.	6 50	58 00	450 00
6 to 7 ft.	7 50	65 00	
Specimens.	\$10 to 25 00		

—***albo-spica.*** A graceful and pretty form of the type, having whitish sprays interspersed throughout the bush.

5 to 6 ft.	\$6 50	7 to 8 ft.	\$10 00
6 to 7 ft.	8 00		

—***compacta.*** Spreading grower, with very small, dark green foliage crowded on short, compact branches. Very hardy and scarce.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	2½ to 3 ft.	\$5 50
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	4 to 4½ ft.	8 00

—***gracilis.*** Graceful in the extreme, with slender branches and small leaves. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.

—***pendula (Sargentii pendula).*** One of the choicest and most beautiful evergreens, of permanent weeping habit. Compact, moderate growth and graceful, spray-like branches; the leaves are more or less glaucous beneath. Rare.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	3 to 3½ ft.	\$6 00
2 to 2½ ft.	4 00	4 to 4½ ft.	8 00
4½ to 5 ft.			\$10 to 15 00

—***diversifolia.*** A pretty species somewhat similar to Sieboldii, but smaller in every way. Has reddish brown bark, very short blunt leaves, deep green.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	22 50
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00	35 00
4 to 4½ ft.		6 00

—***Sieboldii.*** Japanese Hemlock. Very handsome, graceful tree, with spreading, slender branches; glossy, rich, dark green foliage, striped white beneath and rather longer than in the common Hemlock; has a conspicuous leaf-stalk.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
2 to 2½ ft.	2 50	
2½ to 3 ft.	3 25	
3 to 3½ ft.	4 00	

HOME-GROWN CONIFER SEEDLINGS

We are now raising in our Nurseries many millions of conifer seedlings for commercial and ornamental planting. Our soil being a well-drained, sandy loam, well adapted to the development of coniferous trees, we are able to furnish our patrons with well-rooted, stocky, vigorous plants. Before planting, the plants should be dipped in a puddle of clay or rich soil, and the superfluous long roots cut off. When planting, spread the roots in a natural position, and pack good soil firmly around them. Early planting, when the soil is still moist, will insure against watering often.

2-year-old

100

Picea Engelmannii. Engelmann's Spruce..... \$5 00

—***excelsa.*** Norway Spruce..... 4 00

—***pungens.*** Colorado Spruce..... 6 00

Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine..... 3 00

—***densiflora.*** Japanese Red Pine..... 3 00

—***montana Mughus.*** Dwarf Mugo Pine..... 4 00

HARDY BROAD-LEAVED FLOWERING EVERGREENS



THE RHODODENDRONS, with their rich green foliage and magnificent flowers, are the handsomest of all the broad-leaved evergreens. They add distinctiveness to any planting. Many plant-lovers think that they are difficult to grow, but this is not the case, if native varieties are used and proper soil and care are given. The failure of imported varieties is due to several causes—difference in hardiness of varieties chosen, in climatic conditions, and in soil. The varieties we offer are absolutely hardy and will withstand our most severe winters and summers if the cultural directions below are followed.

Select a shady location for the Maximum varieties and give the Catawbiense varieties an open situation where they will get some sun. Protect both varieties from the force of the prevailing winds. A group of hardy evergreens on the north and west, sufficiently distant not to interfere with the roots, will protect them from the worst winds. If this is not practical, some evergreen boughs placed between the plants are very effective in breaking cold winds and protecting them from the sun's rays in March and April. Always plant in groups, as this will protect the soil from frost and give them the same conditions that they have in their natural habitat.

The soil in which Rhododendrons are to be grown is a most important factor in their successful culture. A light garden loam is best, but if clay soil must be used, lighten it with sand. Leaf-mold, decayed sod, or surface soil that has been heavily manured the previous year—all are good. If possible, dig the soil to a depth of at least 24 inches before winter, and allow to settle for spring planting.

Make the Rhododendron beds at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep, mixing the soil with decomposed cow-manure or leaf-mold, and then place your plants in groups in the most effective manner. All plants should be thoroughly soaked in water previous to planting. A mulch of about 4 inches of leaves or well-rotted manure, (never fresh manure) will help conserve the moisture which is so necessary to successful Rhododendron culture. Allow weeds to grow until they are large enough to be pulled by hand—never hoe the soil about the plants as the roots are near the surface. In the fall, after the ground has been slightly frozen, mulch the soil between the plants to a depth of 8 inches with leaves. This will protect the roots from the most severe frosts, and after a time the leaves will begin to decay and form leaf-mold—the best fertilizer for Rhododendrons.

In May and June your Rhododendrons will be a mass of beautiful flowers—the Catawbiense varieties blooming from mid-May until mid-June, when the Maximums are at their best. As soon as the flowers have fallen, remove the seed-pods.

If you want to make a planting of Rhododendrons on your home-grounds, we shall be glad to give you advice. Our experts have spent a lifetime in raising Rhododendrons, having grown many thousands of them from seedlings and grafts to full-grown plants. They know all about them, and can give you valuable advice about soil, location, and varieties.

All our Rhododendrons are grown in our own Nurseries, so we know exactly what varieties to recommend for any locality. Our plants are sure to grow and bloom if you give them proper care.



Rhododendron planting along driveway

RHODODENDRON HYBRIDS

The letter following the name indicates the comparative growth of the variety: (a) extra high; (b) high; (c) medium; (d) dwarf.

Abraham Lincoln. (c). Rosy crimson. 15 to 18 in., \$1.50.

Album elegans. (a). Light blush, gradually changing to white.

2 to 2½ ft. \$2.50 | 3½ to 4 ft. \$5.00

2½ to 3 ft. 3.50 |

Atrosanguineum. (b). Deep blood-red. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.

Alexander Dancer. (c). Bright rose-color, with a lighter center. 15 to 18 in., \$2.

Amphion (F. L. Ames). (b). Broad white center and a wide margin of warm pink.

2 to 2½ ft. \$3.50 | 2½ to 3 ft. \$5.00

Boule de Neige. (d). White. Early.

12-in. diam. \$1.50 | 2-ft. diam. \$4.00

18-in. diam. 2.00 |

Candidissimum. (c). Faintly tinged pink, fading to pure white. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

Catawbiense album. (c). White. Late. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

Caractacus. (c). Rich, warm crimson, with faint tinge of purple throughout. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

Charles Bagley. (b). Cherry-red. 2½ to 3 ft., \$5.

Charles Dickens. (b). Rich deep scarlet.

1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00 | 2 to 2½ ft. \$2.50

Charles S. Sargent. (b). Rich, crimson. Late. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

Daisy Rand. (d). Deep crimson, spotted. 18-in. diam. \$2.00 | 24-in. diam. \$4.00

Delicatissimum. (b). Delicate shade of flesh-pink. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

E. S. Rand. (c). Rich scarlet.

1½ to 2 ft. \$2.25 | 2 to 2½ ft. \$3.00

Everestianum. (d). Delicate rosy lilac, spotted with yellow.

2½-ft. diam. \$5.00 | 3-ft. diam. \$6.00

F. D. Godman. (c). First-class crimson, marked with dark blotch.

1½ to 2 ft. \$2.25 | 2 to 2½ ft. \$3.00

F. L. Ames. See **Amphion**.

Florence. (c). Rare pink, center almost white. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

Flushing. (c). Rosy scarlet, spotted. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.25.

General Grant. (c). Scarlet. 1½ ft., \$1.75.

Giganteum. (b). Cherry-red. Early.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 to 2½ ft. \$3.50

2 ft. 2.50 |

Glennyanum. (d). Beautiful soft pink. Early.

2½-ft. diam. \$6.

Henrietta Sargent. (c). Pink, yellowish green eye.

1½ ft. \$2.00 | 2½ ft. \$3.50

2 ft. 2.50 |

H. W. Sargent. (b). Crimson. Late. 2½ ft., \$3.50.

Ignatius Sargent (Boss). (b). Rose-scarlet, beautifully marked.

1½ ft. \$2.00 | 2½ ft. \$3.50

2 ft. 2.50 |

Kettledrum (b). Rich crimson, suffused with purple.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 ft. \$2.25

Kissena. (d). Lavender, crimped petals. Early.

2½-ft. diam. \$6.00 | 3-ft. diam. \$7.50

Lady Armstrong. (b). Pale rose, beautifully spotted.

3 ft., \$6.

Lady Clermont. (b). Deep pink. 2 ft., \$2.50.

Lady Grey Egerton. (c). Silvery blush, almost lilac.

1½ ft. \$2.00 | 2 ft. \$2.50

Lee's Dark Purple. (c). Early. Deep purple. 1½ ft., \$2.

Mabel Parsons. (c). Very soft rose-blush. 1½ ft., \$2.

Maximum superbum. (b). Warm rosy pink. Late.

12 in., \$1.50.

Mrs. Florence Smith. (c). Clear pink. Early. 1½ ft., \$2.

Mrs. C. S. Sargent. (c). Bright pink, with yellow eye.

1½ ft. \$2.00 | 2½ ft. \$3.50

2 ft. 2.50 |

Mrs. Harry Ingersoll. (d). Rosy lilac, with a bright

greenish yellow eye. 1½ ft., \$1.75.



Rhododendron catawbiense

Mrs. Milner. (c). Rich crimson.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 ft. \$2.25

Purpureum crispum. (d). Late. Prettily fringed; clear purple. 2 ft., \$3.50.

Purpureum elegans. (c). Early. Royal purple.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 ft. \$2.25

Purpureum grandiflorum. (c). Purple.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 ft. \$2.25

Sefton. (c). Dark maroon. 1½ ft., \$2.

Senator Charles Sumner. (c). Rose and light purple.

1½ ft. \$1.75 | 2 ft. \$2.25

STANDARD or TREE-FORM RHODODENDRONS. Prices and varieties on application.

PRICES OF MIXED HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, OUR OWN SELECTION

Height	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	\$1.50	\$13.00	\$120.00
18 to 21 in.	1.75	15.00	140.00
21 to 24 in.	2.50	22.00	200.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50	31.00	275.00
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00	45.00	400.00

Specimens, price on application.

RHODODENDRON catawbiense. This attractive variety is the parent of the majority of our best hybrids and worthy in every way. In hardiness it is supreme, being a native of this country, and for groups and mass planting, it should be used much more extensively. It is very prolific in blooming, and the flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of delicate pink the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color.

Evergreen Shrubs

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Rhododendron *catawbiense*, continued

It forms a magnificent isolated specimen keeping its lower branches and develops into a rugged, globe-shaped bush.

These prices are for nursery-grown stock.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	\$160 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 00	27 00	240 00
2½ to 3 ft.	4 00	35 00	300 00
3 to 3½ ft.	5 00	45 00	375 00
3½ to 4 ft.	6 00	54 00	475 00
Specimens	\$7.50 to 12 00		

Special prices on carload lots of assorted sizes.

carolinianum. New. Leaves rather small, narrow, dark green above, covered with brownish dots beneath; clusters of clear rose-pink flowers in June; very hardy.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	3 50	30 00	
2 to 2½ ft.	5 00	45 00	

laetevirens (*Wilsonianum*). A handsome, dwarf shrub, with pointed leaves almost 3 inches long; flowers are of beautiful lavender-color in July.

	Each	10	100
15 to 18 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
1½ to 2 ft.	3 00	27 00	

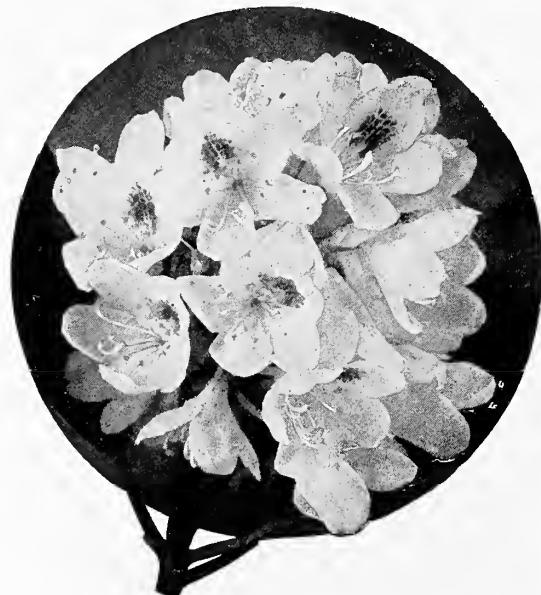
maximum. Great Laurel. Is admirably adapted to massing, will thrive in shady or exposed positions, and is perfectly hardy. The flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate shades of pink, and are produced in great profusion; gradually comes into bloom when the hybrid varieties pass away.

	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00	
2 to 3 ft.	2 00	18 00	
3 to 4 ft.	3 50	30 00	
4 to 5 ft.	5 00	45 00	
5 to 6 ft.	8 00	70 00	

Special prices on extra-large specimens, and on carload lots of assorted sizes.

punctatum. One of the best of the dwarf-growing species. Numerous small leaves; young shoots reddish brown; compact habit. The pretty rose-colored flowers are produced very early in spring.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$2 00	\$18 00	
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50	



Rhododendron maximum

ABELIA chinensis (*rupestris*). Hybrid Abelia. The graceful, arching stems are clothed with dark, glossy, nearly persistent leaves; white flowers tinged with pink, about an inch long, borne in profuse clusters from early summer until checked by frost. Strong pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 for 100; specimens in tubs, \$3.50 each.

ANDROMEDA. See *Leucothoe*.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS *Uva-ursi*. Great Bearberry. An attractive little trailing evergreen plant, with pretty, deep green leaves ½ to 1 inch long, rounded at the tops, borne along the procumbent stem. The flowers are small, white, tinged with red, followed by a rather large, red berry. Fine for sandy places and in the shade. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 for 100.

AZALEA amoena. A superb, low-growing, evergreen shrub of bushy habit and perfect hardiness. Flowers are bright rosy purple, and are produced in a solid mass in May. The hairy foliage assumes a pleasing bronze tint in the fall and winter months, presenting a neat, cheerful appearance.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$100 00
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00	
Specimens	\$2.50 to 15 00		

Bengiri. Evergreen leaves, rather narrow and slightly concave; nice compact habit. Flower deep bright red, almost scarlet.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00	
12 to 15 in.	1 75	15 00	
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50	

Hinamayo. A new introduction of great merit. In habit and general outline it resembles Hinodigiri. The foliage is a little larger; flowers about the same time; of a wonderfully clear soft shade of pink. Almost evergreen.

	10 to 12 in.	12 to 15 in.	100
10 to 12 in.	\$1 50	\$12 00	

Hinodigiri. A bright scarlet form of the well-known and charming *A. amoena*, but far surpassing it in brilliancy and general beauty; a profuse bloomer; foliage round in shape and evergreen.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00	
12 to 15 in.	1 75	15 00	
15 to 18 in.	2 50	22 50	

indica alba. Pure white flowers; luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
12 to 15 in.	1 50	13 50	

—rosea. Rose-colored flowers; a fitting companion to *A. indica alba*.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
12 to 15 in.	1 50	13 50	

Kaempferi. Large, beautiful, dull brick-red flowers. Being absolutely hardy, it is a fine variety for our climate. Grows tall and bushy.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$1 50	\$13 50	
15 to 18 in.	1 75	15 00	

ledifolia alba. Rather long, hairy leaves, deep green; much branched, compact shrub, with pure white flowers, produced in early spring, generally arranged in threes. Branches and twigs all covered with hairs. Quite hardy.

	Each	10	100
9 to 12 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00	
12 to 15 in.	1 50	13 50	

Omurasaki. Very large, bright purple-red flowers; nice green foliage that persists almost throughout winter. Grows quickly and develops into a nicely shaped bush. Highly recommended.

	Each	10	100
2 to 2½ ft. very bushy			\$4 00
2½ to 3 ft. very bushy			6 00

Yaye-giri. Beautiful salmon-red, semi-double flowers produced in abundance. Foliage particularly distinct, being narrow and of a warm, intense green.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 in.	\$1 50	2 ft.	\$3 50
18 in.	2 50		

WE SHALL BE PLEASED TO ANSWER INQUIRIES REGARDING ANY PLANT NOT LISTED IN THIS CATALOGUE



Cotoneaster horizontalis

BUXUS sempervirens. Common Tree Box. Is so deservedly popular as to need no description. It always has been and still is essentially a home plant. The glossy, aromatic foliage is always fresh and green, and, because of this, it is widely used for edging, formal gardens, tub specimens, etc. All the various forms are compact growers, and we can supply bushes or standard forms, either clipped or in natural form, in all sizes and shapes. This being one of our specialties, we would like you to inspect our stock, as there is probably no other collection so complete. In very exposed positions, it is best to afford a little protection in winter, otherwise no special attention is needed.

	Each	10
2-ft. diam.	\$8 00	\$70 00
Specimens	\$10 to 20 00	

	Each	10
2½ ft.	\$2 75	\$25 00
3 ft.	3 75	33 00
3½ ft.	5 00	45 00
4 ft.	7 00	60 00
4½ ft.	8 50	75 00

Larger specimens, prices on application.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 in.	\$0 60	\$5 50	\$50 00
15 in.	90	8 00	75 00
18 in.	1 40	12 50	110 00
2 ft.	3 50	30 00	
2½ ft.	6 00	54 00	

Large specimen clumps, prices on application.

	Each	10	100
1 x 1 ft.	\$4 00	1 ½ x 1 ½ ft.	\$7 50
Larger specimens, prices on application.			

BOXWOOD EDGING. We grow a large quantity, and can make special prices on 5,000 and 10,000 lots.

	100	1,000
3 to 5 in.	\$6 00	\$54 00
5 to 7 in.	8 00	70 00
7 to 8 in.	14 00	
8 to 10 in.	20 00	

Write for our Special Booklet on Rock-Gardens.

GOLDEN BOXWOOD EDGING. This is particularly attractive in spring, being of a bright color, changing to a bronzy yellow in late summer.

	100	1,000
4 to 6 in.	\$8 00	\$74 00

BOXWOOD TOPIARY. We have a large assortment, in many curious and fascinating shapes—antique furniture, birds, animals, vases, etc. These are very necessary in the laying out of formal gardens and will be found of most vigorous and thrifty growth. Write for descriptions and prices.

COTONEASTER *Dielsiana* (*appianata*). Has slender, spreading, arching branches, with very persistent leaves and small coral-red berries. Very pretty shrub.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 80	\$7 00
2 to 2½ ft.	1 00	9 00

divaricata. Upright shrub, with broadly oval leaves, shiny on surface. When studded with bright red berries is exceptionally pretty. 18 to 24 in., 80 cts. each, \$7 for 10.

Cotoneaster foveolata. Grows to a large-sized shrub. Has spreading branches and large leaves. The small pinkish flowers are followed by black fruit. Good for autumn color. 15 to 18 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Franchetii. A distinct variety, with larger leaves than *C. rotundifolia lanata*, widely dispersed on the branches; loose, semi-erect growth; red berries; pretty, graceful habit.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

1½ to 2 ft. 1 00 9 00

2 to 2½ ft. 1 25 11 00

horizontalis. Curious, dwarf shrub of trailing habit, densely and regularly branched, of striking effect. Fine for rockeries. In autumn and winter this plant is covered with brilliant red berries, and the foliage turns to soft tints of red and bronze before fall-ing.

Each 10

1- to 1½-ft. spread. \$0 50 \$4 50

1½- to 2-ft. spread. 75 6 50

2- to 2½-ft. spread. 1 00 9 00

Pot-grown plants, 8- to 10-in. spread. 60 5 00

microphylla. A real prostrate shrub, with small, shiny leaves, longer than those of the former variety, and having long hairs beneath. Pretty white flowers are followed by scarlet berries; very showy.

Each 10

1- to 1½-ft. spread. \$0 50 \$4 50

Pot-grown plants, 8- to 10-in. spread. 60 5 20

rotundifolia lanata (buxifolia). A low, spreading shrub, with small, hairy, oval leaves, much like the *Buxus*, but thickly interspersed with white flowers, and later with showy crimson fruits that brighten the shrub all winter.

Each 10

1 to 1½ ft. \$0 50 \$4 50

1½ to 2 ft. 70 6 00

Pot-grown plants. 75 cts. to 6 50

Simonsii. Rose Box. Attractive shrub, with spreading branches and deep, lustrous green leaves, sometimes evergreen; the white flowers are succeeded by red berries.

Each 10

2 to 2½ ft. \$0 50 \$4 50

2½ to 3 ft. 75 6 50

CRATAEGUS. See Pyracantha.

DAPHNE *Cneorum*. Garland Flower. A trailing evergreen plant, with narrow, glossy green leaves; flowers fragrant, bright pink, in round clusters at tips of branches, appearing in May and again in August. Very effective on banks and in shady places. Strong plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ERICA. Heath. The majority of these Heaths are compact, low-growing, and as such are extremely useful for rockeries. The small foliage is densely arranged around the wiry little stems, and either when in full bloom or in midwinter makes a very pretty picture. Give some protection the first winter so that they become acclimated before receiving a check. Semi-shady location.

All varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

carnea (herbacea).

Grows about 6 inches high; leaves arranged in fours; nodding, bell-shaped flowers along the stems.

mediterranea hybrida

(*carnea hybrida*). Early; flower-spikes large, bright pink.

vagans alba. Cornish

Heath. More or less trailing in habit, with axillary white flowers. Leaves arranged in whorls, four to five together. Pretty effect.



Daphne Cneorum



Kalmia latifolia

Erica vagans grandiflora. Flowers larger and of thicker texture, and the plant has a more shrubby nature than the preceding. Very choice.
—rubra. Like preceding, except deep red flowers.
vulgaris (*Calluna vulgaris*). Scotch Heather. A dense-growing shrub, with erect branches, covered with short, closely adpressed leaves. The pretty, bell-shaped flowers occur in great profusion toward tops of the shoots and are a pretty rosy color.
—alba (*C. vulgaris alba*). White Heather. The nodding white flowers are the only diversion from the preceding; a very pleasing contrast.
—aurea (*C. vulgaris aurea*). Foliage golden in summer and red in winter; pink flowers.
—compacta (*C. vulgaris compacta*). A very dwarf and compact variety; pink. 9 inches.

EUONYMUS japonicus. A very useful and decorative green shrub, with thick, shining leaves; thrives well near the seashore; very decorative in pots or tubs.
—argenteo-variegatus. A variety of the former; leaves are beautifully variegated silvery white.
—aureo-variegatus. Leaves are variegated with golden yellow.

Any of the above 3 varieties Each 10 100
 10 to 12 in. \$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00
 12 to 15 in. 60 5 50 50 00
 15 to 18 in. 75 7 00 65 00
 1½ to 2 ft. 1 00 9 00 85 00

radicans minimus (kewensis). A rare little trailing plant with very small, round leaves, light green with whitish veins. Always remains close to the ground. Pot-grown, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

patens. New. A very attractive Japanese variety, with handsome, dark green foliage. Perfectly hardy in any climate. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10. Extra-strong plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

FOR OTHER EVERGREEN CLIMBING EUONYMUS,
SEE PAGE 45

ILEX crenata. Japanese Holly. Has small, oval, smooth, green leaves about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; a rapid grower, forming a dense, compact bush, which can be clipped into shapes, like boxwood. Each 10
 15 to 18 in. \$1 00 \$9 00
 1½ to 2 ft. 1 50 13 50
 2 to 2½ ft. 2 50 22 50
 12 to 15 in. pot-grown plants. 75 6 50

glabra (*Prinos glaber*). Inkberry; Winterberry. An upright, bushy shrub, 3 to 4 feet in height; rather narrow leaves, dark green and shiny above, pale beneath; a profusion of fine black berries in the fall.

12 in.	\$0 75	2 ft., strong....	\$2 50
18 in.	1 00	2½ ft., strong..	3 50

opaca. American Holly. A slow-growing tree, having short, spreading branches, with large, shining, thorny leaves; bright red berries in winter. Perfectly hardy.

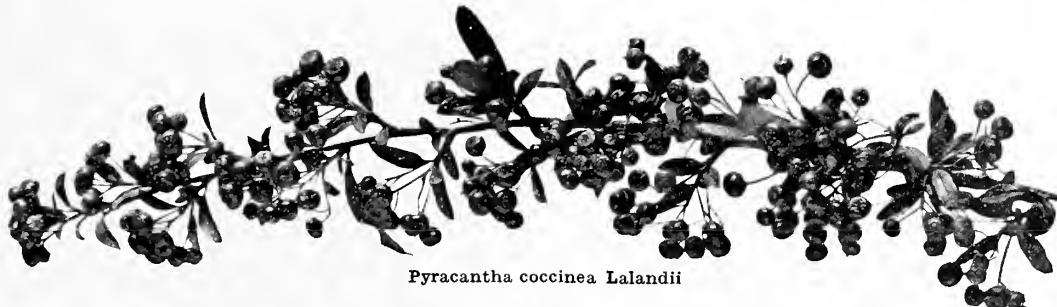
Each	10	
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	13 50

KALMIA angustifolia. Dwarf Mountain Laurel. Small, showy clusters of deep rose-colored flowers in early spring. Narrow leaves in pairs or threes. 9 to 12 in., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

latifolia. Mountain Laurel; Calico Bush. Grows 8 feet high, with broad, glossy green foliage. The rose-colored flowers, in large and showy clusters at the ends of the shoots, are of elegant shape and appear in June. Few broad-leaved evergreens are so beautiful in foliage and flower. Fine as a single lawn plant, or for associating with rhododendrons or other shrubbery. This flower was once proposed as the national emblem. Each 10

15 to 18 in.	\$1 00	\$9 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 50	13 50
2 ft.	2 50	

Special prices on larger quantities and sizes.



Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii

LEUCOTHOE (*Andromeda*) *Catesbeiana*. A valuable shrub for planting under trees, on the margins of woodland drives, and in other shady positions. Flowers are fine white and are borne in long, pendulous racemes, with a characteristic fragrance.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
1½ to 2 ft. 1 50 13 50
2 to 2½ ft. 2 00 18 00

MAHONIA *Aquifolium*. Holly-leaved Mahonia. A bushy shrub with many ascending branches and compound leaves which at first are fresh green, tinged purple, and in autumn assume beautiful tints of red and bronze, which are retained throughout the winter. Small bright yellow flowers in May.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$0 60 \$5 20
1½ to 2 ft. 85 7 50
2 to 2½ ft. 1 50 13 50

japonica. Leaflets very broad and smooth; flowers yellow, in long spikes, during March, succeeded by dark purple berries.

Each 10
9 to 12 in. \$0 60 \$5 25
1 to 1½ ft. 85 7 50

OSMANTHUS *Aquifolium*. Fragrant Olive. A dwarf, holly-like shrub. The clusters of small white flowers appear in autumn, and are very fragrant. The leaves are similar to holly in thickness, but a little smaller, deep green and lustrous; stems deep purple and glabrous.

Each 10
9 to 12 in. \$0 50 \$4 50
12 to 18 in. 85 6 50

PACHYSANDRA *terminalis*. One of the most valuable evergreen shrubs for dense shade. Has low habit, sometimes even trailing. Fine, glossy, light green leaves in abundance. Greenish white flowers in May or June, arranged in spikes. 6 to 9 in., \$1.50 for 10, \$12 for 100.

PIERIS (*Andromeda*) *floribunda*. A low, compact shrub, with numerous small, dark green leaves, minutely channelled on each side and hairs along the edge. Young branches and leaf-stalk dull red and hairy. Pretty white flowers borne in small, dense, upright panicles at the ends of branches. Makes a low, round bush, deep green all through the winter.

Each 10
12 to 15 in. \$1 25 \$11 00
15 to 18 in. 1 75

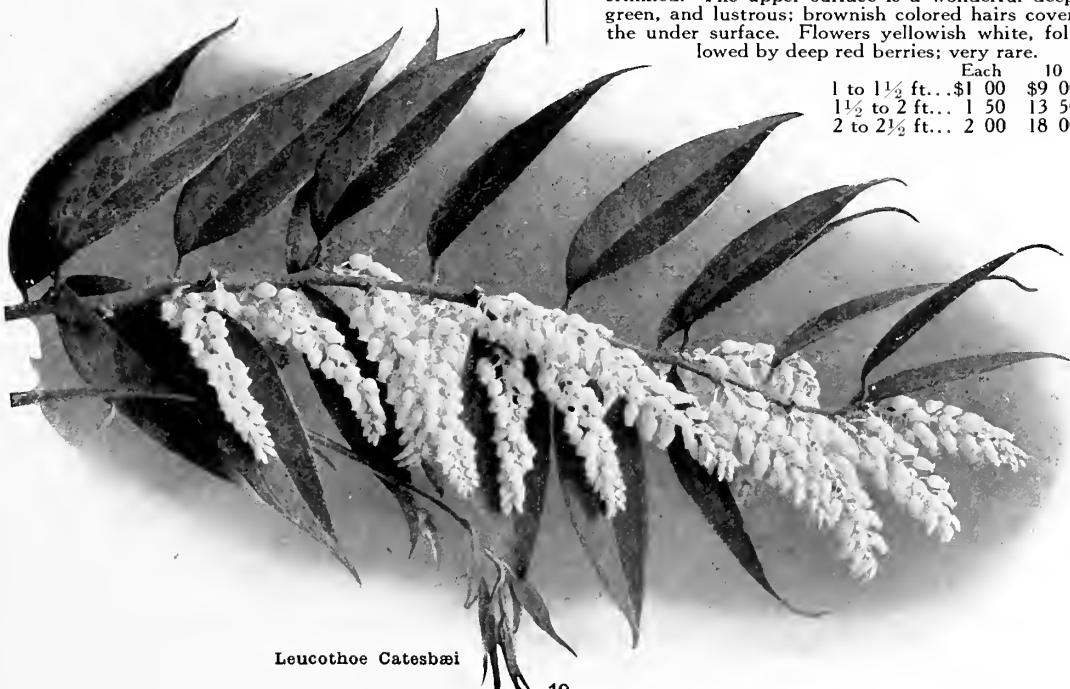
japonica. Grows a little higher and more irregular than the preceding variety, but remains compact. Branches and foliage quite smooth. Leaves narrow and toothed, crowded at the ends of the shoots. Panicles of buds dull red, opening white in spring. Foliage spotted bronzy red in winter.

12 to 15 in. \$1 25 | 15 to 18 in. \$1 75
Specimens..... \$2 to 3 50

PYRACANTHA *coccinea* *Lalandii*. Evergreen Thorn. White flowers, orange-colored berries. The leaves are rich and glossy. Pot-grown, 1½ to 2½ ft., \$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.

VIBURNUM *rytidophyllum*. A striking evergreen shrub with remarkable foliage; the leaves are 8 to 9 inches long and 2 to 2½ inches broad, prettily crinkled. The upper surface is a wonderful deep green, and lustrous; brownish colored hairs cover the under surface. Flowers yellowish white, followed by deep red berries; very rare.

Each 10
1 to 1½ ft. \$1 00 \$9 00
1½ to 2 ft. 1 50 13 50
2 to 2½ ft. 2 00 18 00



Leucothoe Catesbeiana



The Norway Maple is the most serviceable tree for street and avenue planting

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL AND SHADE TREES



WHILE the collection of trees growing in our Nurseries is very extensive, and comprises almost every variety of any value, we have used extra precaution in the compilation of the following list, selecting only such kinds as possess distinctive decorative merit, and are suitable for lawn, park, avenue and street plantings. Deciduous trees can be safely planted in spring, after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the autumn, after the foliage and wood ripen, until the ground freezes in winter. We cannot too strongly impress upon intending purchasers the importance of the proper preparation of the ground before planting. The popular method of squeezing a fine, healthy tree into a hole half the size in diameter of the roots, afterward filling in with hard-pan, has proved, beyond doubt, the common cause of failure, which is generally attributed to some fault or deficiency of the tree.

To insure successful results, the ground should be properly prepared previous to planting, enriching the soil, if necessary, with well-decayed manure. The hole should be dug at least 2 feet wider in diameter than the ball of roots; the depth will be governed by the nursery soil-line as indicated on stem. The roots should be spread out in a natural way, filling in with fine soil and firmly pressing.

If you are not ready to plant the trees promptly upon their arrival, they should be immediately unpacked and heeled-in. This means opening a trench, placing the trees in an upright position, and thoroughly covering the roots with fine soil, pressing down firmly, which will prevent drying out of the roots. Do not unpack trees if weather is freezing. Should they arrive in a frozen condition or during severe weather, put them in a cool place, free from frost, until perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees or shrubs are delayed in transit, so as to become dried or shriveled, they should be completely buried—roots, trunk and branches—allowing them to remain several days before planting.

Trees marked with an asterisk (*) are of a pendulous or weeping habit

ACER. Maple. No family of trees is more widely used for general purposes than the Maples. This is not only because of the large number of species, but because of the fine effects produced in general outline and fall tints, so valuable to the landscape designer. The foliage gives a pleasing shade and is retained until late fall.

campestre. Shrub or small tree of slow, dense growth, with dull green leaves and corky branches. 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each.

cappadocicum horticola (colchicum rubrum). An attractive species from Japan. Medium-sized tree of rounded form; color of young growth and foliage bright crimson; later dark green, turning to bronze.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
10 to 12 ft.....	3 00	27 00
14- to 16-ft. specimens	10 00	

Acer dasycarpum (saccharinum). White or Silver-leaved Maple. Large-sized tree; rapid grower. Foliage deeply cut, five-lobed, bright green above and silvery white underneath. A good all-round tree as it adapts itself to a variety of soils and conditions. Special prices will be given on quantity.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
12 to 14 ft.....	1 75	15 00
14 to 16 ft.....	2 50	22 50
2½- to 3½-in. diam.....	3 00	25 00

—**pyramidalis.** Silver Maple. Rather loose, pyramidal shape; the best of all pyramidal-growing trees. Very fine for screening and lawn- or avenue-planting.

Branches from bottom—	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.....	\$2 50	\$22 50
12 to 14 ft.....	4 00	35 00

***Acer dasycarpum Wieri laciniatum (saccharum Wieri laciniatum).** Wieri's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. Very beautiful variety, with delicately cut leaves and graceful, drooping branches. Vigorous grower and one of the finest ornamental trees.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft.	\$2 00	\$18 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	27 00
14 to 16 ft.	4 00	35 00

ginnala (tataricum ginnala). Small foliage, prettily cut and lobed; turns a bright red in autumn and opens in very early spring. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

Negundo auratum. Large rapid-growing tree of spreading habit, thriving best in moist, rich soil; very hardy. The foliage is a rich yellow color. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.

pennsylvanicum. Striped Maple. Native species of moderate growth and dense, rounded form. Very beautiful, light green foliage, golden in autumn; bark striped with white.

4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50
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platanoides. Norway Maple. Vigorous-growing tree of spreading, rounded form, but compact habit. Splendid shade tree. Foliage dark, shining green, generally five-lobed and almost 7 inches across, turning to a pale yellow in fall. One of the best for lawn and street planting. Each 10 100

8 to 10 ft., 1½-in. diam.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$75 00
10 to 12 ft., 1½-in. diam.	1 50	13 50	110 00
12 to 14 ft., 2-in. diam.	2 25	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½-in. diam.	3 50	31 00	275 00
15 to 17 ft., 3-in. diam.	6 00	54 00	

Larger quantities and specimens, prices on application.

—**cucullatum.** Curly-leaved Norway Maple. The irregular lobes of the leaves curl inward, giving the tree a very curious and novel appearance.

12 to 14 ft.	\$3 50	15 to 17 ft.	\$6 00
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—**globosum.** Fine, ball-shaped variety; standard form excellent for lawn and formal effects.

	Each	10
1-yr. head.	\$2 00	\$18 00
2-yr. head.	3 50	30 00
3-yr. head.		5 00

—**rubrum (platanoides Reitenbachii).** Reitenbach's Norway Maple. A magnificent variety. Foliage beautiful green in early spring, changing to purple toward midsummer. Retains its color all season.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$2 50	\$22 50
10 to 12 ft.	3 50	30 00

—**Schwedleri.** Schwedler's Norway Maple. A valuable variety; young shoots and leaves of a bright purple, in the older leaves changing to purplish green. One of the most useful and handsome of all the purple-leaved Maples.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 50
12 to 14 ft.	3 50	30 00
14 to 16 ft.	\$5 to 7 50	

pseudoplatanus albo-variegatum. Large tree of vigorous growth with large, spreading head. The foliage is blotched and spotted with white, and is reddish while young. Thrives in exposed situations. 10 to 12 ft., \$3.50.

—**Leopoldii.** Leopold's Sycamore Maple. Large leaves, curiously striped with white and yellow. Very choice variety. 10 ft., \$5.

—**purpurascens.** Purple Sycamore Maple. Darker red and more beautiful foliage than the old variety of Purpurea; the broad, thin leaves easily ruffle and so show the beautiful color underneath. Specimens, 18 to 20 ft., \$30 each.

rubrum. Red or Scarlet Maple. Large tree. Leaves five-lobed and unequally toothed, green above, pale or glaucous below, turning to bright scarlet in autumn; flowers red or scarlet; fruit red. Very valuable tree for street or park planting, and for wet situations.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	13 50

Acer saccharum. Sugar or Rock Maple. Of vigorous growth and more or less pyramidal form; leaves are smooth and palmately five-lobed, glaucous beneath. The coloring is magnificent during the fall months. Extensively used for street planting and makes a fine specimen tree on the lawn.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 00	18 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	27 00

JAPANESE MAPLES, Acer japonicum and palmatum. These dwarf Maples are extremely useful in landscape schemes, for their wonderful coloring and fascinating habit. The foliage of the various species is widely different, some being so delicately cut as to be a mere network, and in color they range from vivid fresh green to deep purplish red. Planted separately, they develop into magnificent specimens, and beautiful effects can be obtained by grouping them.

japonicum aureum. Foliage shaded in gold, with suffusions of green. Contrasts most beautifully with the darker shades of green in the shrubbery planting.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50	
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	

—**Parsonii (japonicum filicifolium).** Fine, large foliage, delicate green, deeply lobed.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	3 to 3½ ft.	\$5 00
2 to 2½ ft.	3 50	4 to 4½ ft.	7 50

palmatum (polymorphum). Has small, star-shaped leaves which in autumn gradually assume a bronzy red tint, beginning at the edges. Grows a little taller than *A. japonicum*, with a picturesque habit. Young shoots are bright red. Each 10

	1 to 1½ ft.	6- to 8-ft. specimens.
	\$0 50	\$4 50
	7 50	
4- to 4½-ft. specimens.		12 50

—**atropurpureum.** Foliage deep blood-red and deeply cut.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft., bushy	\$2 50	\$22 50
2 to 2½ ft., bushy	5 00	45 00
3 to 3½ ft., bushy	7 50	

—**dissectum.** Foliage of a flesh-pink when young, later changing to dark red.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$3 50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00
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—**novum.** An improvement on the preceding.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2 50	2 to 2½ ft.	\$5 00
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Acer platanoides Schwedleri (low branched)

Deciduous Trees

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Acer palmatum dissectum. Beautiful feathery form; delicately cut leaves of beautiful light green.

1- to 1½ ft. spread.....	\$1 50
1½- to 2-ft. spread.....	3 50
3- to 3½ ft. spread.....	7 50

—**rubrifolium.** A form of the preceding having lovely red foliage. Especially bright in spring.

1½- to 2-ft. spread.....	\$3 50
2- to 2½ ft. spread.....	5 00

—**viridis.** Has wonderfully fresh green fernlike foliage. A real dwarf grower.

1½ to 2 ft.....	\$2 50
2 to 2½ ft.....	\$3 50

—**linearilobum (palmatum scolopendrifolium).** An open grower, with clean, deeply cut, narrow, blood-red foliage which holds its color well. 2 to 2½ ft., \$3.50.

ÆSCULUS carnea (rubicunda). Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. One of the finest trees in cultivation. Form round; flowers showy red. Blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are deeper green. Scarce, 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

Hippocastanum. European White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A compact, handsome tree; leaves with seven leaflets from a common point. Foliage appears very early in spring; white-spotted flowers, produced in large, erect trusses. A universal favorite.

Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$1 25 \$11 00
13 to 15 ft.....	4 00 36 00
14 to 16 ft.....	6 00 54 00
Specimens.....	\$7.50 to 25 00

—**Baumannii (Hippocastanum fl.-pl.).** Double White-flowering Horse-Chestnut. A superb variety, with very double, white flowers. Panicles large; produces no fruit; develops a fine symmetrical head.

Each	10
7 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50 \$13 50
13 to 15 ft.....	5 00 45 00
Specimens.....	\$7.50 to 20 00

AILANTHUS glandulosa. Tree of Heaven. Rapid grower, with feathery, tropical-looking foliage, sometimes 6 feet in length; the terminal panicles of flowers are greenish white. Has a hardy constitution, withstanding harsh treatment, which makes it particularly good for planting in smoky cities.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 00 \$9 00
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50 13 50



The Weeping White Birch is beautiful at all times

ALNUS glutinosa (communis). Alder. A vigorous-growing tree with dull, dark green foliage. Valuable for damp locations. 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 each, \$15 for 10.

incana.	Gray Alder. Broadly oval leaves, with small sharp teeth; quite downy beneath. Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$0 75 \$6 50	
8 to 10 ft.....	1 00 9 00	
10 to 12 ft.....	1 50 13 50	

ARALIA chinensis manschurica (Dimorphanthus manschuricus). Angelica Tree. Tropical in appearance; similar in form to *Aralia spinosa*, but of bolder growth; compound leaves, sometimes 5 feet long and wide; thorns appear on the stems and veins of leaves. Produce massive panicles of flowers in midsummer. Very attractive and striking.

Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 75 \$6 50
6 to 8 ft.....	1 25 11 00

BETULA alba. European White Birch. Rapid grower; bark silvery white; branches spray-like; leaves triangular and assume rich tints in autumn.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 00 \$9 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00 18 00
12 to 14 ft.....	3 00 27 00

—**atropurpurea.** The foliage is of rich, metallic purple on upper surface and paler beneath. Branches sub-pendulous. Very effective.

3 to 4 ft.....	\$1 00 \$4 50
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*—**lacinata gracilis pendula.** Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Probably the most graceful of weeping trees. Leaves deeply and irregularly cut.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.....	\$1 50 \$13 50
8 to 10 ft.....	2 00 18 00
10 to 12 ft.....	3 50 30 00

*—**pendula Youngii.** Young's Weeping Birch. Extremely graceful subject, with thread-like branches drooping to ground. Has a fountain-like appearance. On stems 4 to 6 ft. high—

5- to 7-ft. specimens.....	\$5 00
7- to 9-ft. specimens.....	7 50

lenta. Cherry or Black Birch. Very handsome native tree; leaves have hairy nerves and stalks; young bark aromatic and agreeable. Each

10
6 to 8 ft.....
8 to 10 ft.....
10 to 12 ft.....

lutea. Yellow Birch. Very rapid grower; yellowish gray bark and rather broad leaves. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each.

papyrifera (papyracea). Paper or Canoe Birch. Handsome tall-growing tree, with rather stiff, erect branches; leaves large; bark silvery white.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.....	\$1 25 \$11 00
10 to 12 ft.....	2 00 18 00

populifolia. American White Birch. Medium-sized tree; smooth, white bark; slender branches, inclined to droop; rapid grower and very useful. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

nigra (rubra). River or Red Birch. Well known by its shaggy red bark; leaves doubly toothed and hairy beneath; very ornamental. Each

10
6 to 8 ft.....
8 to 10 ft.....
10 to 12 ft.....

CARPINUS Betulus. The leaves are of a regular, oval shape, with sharp teeth and undulated surface. Golden in autumn. Very hard wood.

Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 50 \$4 50
6 to 8 ft.....	1 00 9 00
8 to 10 ft.....	1 50 13 50

caroliniana (americanana). Leaves elliptical, doubly serrated and almost smooth; makes a good tree; it is also useful for hedging.

Each	10
4 to 6 ft.....	\$0 40 \$3 60
6 to 8 ft.....	80 7 00



Catalpa Bungei, an effective tree for a small lawn

CATALPA *bignonioides aurea*. Golden Catalpa. A medium-sized tree, of rapid growth, having large leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, but later in the season becoming green. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

Bungei. Makes a dense head of heart-shaped leaves. Globe-shaped standards— Each 10

Stems 4 to 5 ft., heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
Stems 4 to 5 ft., heads 2 x 2 ft.	2 50	22 50
Stems 5 to 6 ft., heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 ft.	2 00	18 00
Stems 6 to 7 ft., heads $1\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 ft.	2 50	22 50
Stems 7 to 8 ft., heads 2 x 2 ft.	3 00	27 00
Stems 7 to 8 ft., heads $3 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	5 00	45 00

hybrida *purpurea* (*bignonioides* *purpurea*). Purple-leaved Catalpa. Foliage large, dark purple; holds its color well. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

speciosa. An effective, tropical-looking lawn tree, with very fragrant blossoms of purple and white, produced in pyramidal clusters a foot long; the leaves are slender and downy, and the fruit is longer than in *C. bignonioides*; flowers in June. Each 10

8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 50	13 50
12 to 14 ft.	2 50	22 50

CEDRELA *sinensis*. Ornamental tree, with large, feathery foliage, of regular and dense growth similar to Ailanthus. Flowers white, in very long, pendulous racemes. Very valuable for avenues. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each.

CELTIS *occidentalis*. Nettle Tree. A fine native tree with rough, bright green leaves, hairy underneath and sharply toothed. A desirable specimen tree.

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00
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CERASUS. See *Prunus*.

CERCIS *canadensis*. Fine native tree of medium size; heart-shaped leaves of a pure green, and flowers reddish purple, arranged in fascicles right on the bark of the limbs. Very distinct.

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50
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chinensis (*japonica*). Foliage similar to the preceding, but the flowers, appearing in early spring, are larger and almost cover the branches. Forms a low tree or shrub. \$1 each.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM *japonicum*. Medium-sized; leaves heart-shaped and purplish when young, like those of the Judas tree; pyramidal form and smooth bark.

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	6 to 8 ft.	\$1 25
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CLADRASTIS *lutea* (*tinctoria*). Yellow-wood. White, pea-shaped flowers in June, gracefully drooping from ends of the branches. Pretty, compound leaves of seven to eleven oval leaflets. A fine native tree.

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	8 to 10 ft.	\$2 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 25		

CLERODENDRON *trichotomum*. Small tree of slender habit, with hairy, pendent leaves, long and pointed; flowers white with reddish bronze outer segments; blue fruits. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each.

DIMORPHANTHUS. See *Aralia*.

FAGUS *sylvatica*. European or English Beech. Smaller leaves than *F. americana* and very glossy. develops into an imposing spectacle.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00	80 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	11 00	
6 to 8 ft.	1 75	15 00	

—*asplenifolia*. Fern-leaved Beech. Very beautiful form, with finely cut leaves and the same pleasing smooth bark as the others.

3 to 4 ft., very bushy	\$2 50
4 to 5 ft., very bushy	3 50
5 to 6 ft., very bushy	5 00

—*grandidentata*. Beautiful, pyramidal grower; the edges of the leaves are deeply cut.

4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	6 to 8 ft.	\$3 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 50		

—*heterophylla*. Cut-leaved Beech. A tree of elegant, round habit, and delicately cut, fernlike foliage. Very graceful.

4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50	5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00
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*—*pendula*. Weeping Beech. The main stem and branches droop over in a picturesque, natural manner. Fine, large, wavy leaves. 9 to 10 ft., \$7.50; specimens, \$15 to \$25.

—*purpurea*. Purple-leaved Beech. An elegant, vigorous tree, growing 40 to 50 feet high. The foliage in spring is deep purple, and later in the season



Fagus sylvatica heterophylla (see page 23)

Fagus sylvatica purpurea, continued
changes to crimson and again to a dull purplish green in the fall. Fine specimen tree.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	13 50	120 00
5 to 6 ft.	2 50	22 50	
6 to 8 ft.	3 50	30 00	
8 to 10 ft.	5 00		

*—*pendula*. Highly recommended for setting off the lawn or grounds. 8 to 9 ft., \$5 each.

—*Riversii*. Rivers' Purple Beech. Medium-sized, regular and pyramidal in form; foliage of a rich dark green. A choice ornamental tree. Branched from bottom.

5 to 6 ft. \$3 50 | 6 to 7 ft. \$4 50

—*tricolor*. A striking new variety, the leaves of which are dark purple, richly margined with rose-carmine and yellow. In bush- and tree-form. 4 to 5 ft., \$5 each.

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. A splendid, tall-growing tree. Foliage dark green above and light silvery beneath, fading to golden yellow.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 75	15 00
12 to 14 ft.	2 50	22 50

lanceolata (viridis). Green Ash. Leaflets bright green on both sides, with few sharp teeth; rather slender, spreading growth; well-shaped, bushy head. Fine for lawn- and street-planting.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
8 to 10 ft.	1 00	9 00
10 to 12 ft.	1 75	15 00

Ornus. Flowering Ash. Grows 20 to 30 feet. Greenish white, fringe-like flowers in June; wavy, elliptical leaflets with downy hairs beneath, and young branches purple, dotted yellow.

6 to 8 ft. \$1 00 | 8 to 10 ft. \$1 50

**rotundifolia pendula*. The branches droop over in such fashion as to form a natural arbor. Gives good shade. 10 to 12 ft., \$7.50 each.

GINKGO biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Maidenhair Tree. A remarkable tree of spreading growth in age. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. Rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels, having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late autumn.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00	150 00
10 to 12 ft.	3 00	27 00	230 00
12 to 14 ft.	4 00	35 00	
Specimens	\$7.50 to 25 00		

GLEBITSIA (Gleditschia) sinensis. Chinese Honey Locust. This is a very handsome, shapely tree, sometimes growing 40 feet, with strong spines.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00

triacanthos. Thorny Honey Locust. A fine, hardy, rapid-growing tree, with delicate foliage, long twisted pods, and thorns 3 to 4 inches long. Fine for hedges.

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 00	9 00

GYMNOCLADUS dioica (canadensis). Kentucky Coffee Tree. A fine ornamental tree, with a distinct, clean appearance. Rapid, erect grower, with feathery, bluish, compound foliage; interesting in winter, with its flat reddish seed-pods. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each.

HALESIA tetrapeta. Silver Bell; Snowdrop Tree. Light, irregular habit, forming a round head; leaves dark green above and pale green below. Lovely pure white flowers, resembling those of the snowdrop, but larger.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00
5 to 7 ft.	1 25	11 00

KOELREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. A charming small tree, with glossy, divided foliage, having fine autumn tints and large, terminal panicles of showy, golden yellow flowers in July. A very desirable lawn tree and very different from all others.

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	13 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 00	18 00

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A fine tree of medium size and moderate growth, having beautiful, star-shaped, glossy green leaves, five- or seven-lobed, which turn to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; straight-growing branches with corky ridges.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	13 50

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. Tulip Tree. A noble-looking pyramidal tree, with clean trunk. Leaves are alternate and have long stalks. They are of an unusual shape, giving the impression of having the top cut off. The conspicuous flowers are of striking shape and yellow color.

	Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 50

***MORUS alba pendula (pendula)**. Mulberry. Has a fine, characteristic, weeping habit and round head, the long, thin branches forming an umbrella-like structure.

	Each	10
5 to 7 ft., 1-yr. head	\$1 50	\$13 50
5 to 7 ft., 2-yr. head	2 50	22 50
Specimens	5 00	

NYSSA aquatica. Sour Gum; Pepperidge. A fine tree of loose, round head, with rather thick, oblong leaves and beautiful autumn tints. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

sylvatica. Grows best in swamps. Foliage leathery and glossy, in sprays, scarlet and orange in fall.

	3 to 4 ft.	10
	\$0 75 4 to 6 ft.	\$1 25

OXYDENDRUM arboreum. The long, loose panicles of flowers appear in July, and when the blooming season is over, the long leaves, so far shining green, change to a conspicuous bronzy red. Both foliage and stems are quite smooth.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 50	13 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 50	22 50

PHELLODENDRON amurense. Chinese Cork Tree. The spreading branches form a broad, round head. The gray bark is very corky and smooth. The black fruits emit a turpentine odor when crushed. Good for dry situations; dark green foliage, resembling that of the Ailanthus, and giving a tropical effect to the planting. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PLATANUS occidentalis. American Plane; Sycamore. A large and lofty tree, with massive branches, forming a wide head; free from insect pests; leaves generally three-lobed and wider than long; hairy on under veins. Greatly improves the aspect of a place, and interesting on account of its winter aspect.

8 to 10 ft. \$1 00 | 12 to 14 ft. \$3 00
10 to 12 ft. 2 00 |

orientalis. Oriental Plane. A superb tree of gigantic proportions, extensively used in Europe for park, street, and avenue planting, and is a favorite in this country. Dense foliage of bright green, generally five-lobed. The bark peels off the trunk and branches in autumn, leaving the whole tree of a creamy white all through the winter; the globular fruits are prickly and hang on through winter. As a shade tree, cannot be excelled.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
12 to 14 ft.	2 25	20 00	175 00
14 to 16 ft.	3 50	30 00	250 00
Specimens.	\$7.50	to 25 00	

POPULUS Bolleana. Poplar. Grows 60 to 80 feet high. Similar in habit to the Lombardy Poplar; very emphatic and a distinct-looking tree; has silvery white foliage.

5 to 6 ft. \$0 75 | 6 to 8 ft. \$1 25

balsamifera. Balsam Poplar. Valuable shade tree of very rapid growth. Spreading in habit; small, thick, rigid leaves, with a white lower surface.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 80	\$8 00	\$7 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 25	11 00	

carolinensis (monilifera). Carolina Poplar. Distinct in habit of growth, forming a pyramidal head. Large, lustrous leaves; rapid grower; very valuable for screening.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1½-in. diam.	\$1 25	\$11 00	\$90 00
12 to 14 ft., 2- to 2½-in. diam.	2 00	18 00	150 00
14 to 16 ft., 2½- to 3-in. diam.	3 00	27 00	
15 to 17 ft., 3- to 3½-in. diam.	5 00	45 00	

nigra italicica (fastigiata). Lombardy or Italian Poplar. One of our most ornamental and picturesque trees; of remarkably rapid growth and erect habit; triangular leaves smaller than preceding; admirable for formal and general landscape effects.

Low rates on quantities

	Each	10	100
9 to 11 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$80 00
11 to 13 ft.	1 75	15 00	135 00
13 to 15 ft.	2 50	22 50	

Specimens. \$5 to 10 00

***græca pendula.** The finest of weeping Poplars, with gray bark. 5 to 6 ft., \$2 each.

PRUNUS (Cerasus) avium. White flowers in early spring, followed by sweet black fruit; leaves slightly pendulous.

3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 | 4 to 6 ft. \$0 75

—**plena.** Large, double flowers. A rapid grower, producing a mass of white blossoms which entirely cover the branches.

3 to 4 ft. \$1 50 | 6 to 8 ft. \$2 50

japonica fl.-pl. Double, rich rose-colored flowers; very effective.

3' to 4 ft. \$1 00 | 4 to 6 ft. \$1 50

***rosea pendula.** Very beautiful, with slender branches, forming long strings of rose-colored flowers.

7 to 8 ft., 1-yr. head. \$2 00

7 to 8 ft., 2-yr. head. 3 50

***Prunus serotina pendula.** Very refined, pendent branches, making a distinct and attractive specimen. 7 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

serrulata (Pseudo-Cerasus). Collections of named double and single-flowering Japanese Cherries: **Ama-no-gawa.** Straight branches; pink flowers. **Hizakura.** Very deep pink, large, double flowers. **Kofugen.** Pretty pink flowers.

Mount Fuji. The most remarkable of flowering Cherries ever produced in Japan, with large, pure white flowers, resembling the White Rambler rose.

Mikuruma-gayeshi. Bright pink flowers.

Ojochin. Semi-double; white, tinged pink.

Oku-myako. Semi-double, pink flowers; late.

Sekizan. Showy deep pink flowers.

Shirofugen. Pinkish white flowers.

—**pubescens (Veitchii).** Light pink.

Prices of above named varieties:

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft.	\$1 75	\$15 00	
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	
5 to 6 ft.	3 50	30 00	

Sieboldii alba fl.-pl. Siebold's Double White-flowering Cherry. Flowers prettily tinged with rose, and disposed in fascicles, appearing in April. 4 to 5 ft. \$1 50 | 5 to 6 ft. \$2 50

QUERCUS alba. American White Oak. One of the most noble of our native trees. Foliage assumes a beautiful deep red or violet-purple in autumn, contrasting beautifully with the light gray bark. This is the typical Oak tree, and where given room to develop, makes a most imposing spectacle on the lawn.

5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 | 6 to 8 ft. \$1 50

bicolor. Swamp White Oak. Light grayish brown, scaly bark; foliage deeply lobed with whitish hairs beneath; the leaves turn to bright, handsome scarlet in autumn.

5 to 6 ft. \$1 00 | 6 to 8 ft. \$1 50

Cerris. Turkey Oak. A clearly outlined tree, with short, horizontal branches. Leaves are very plentiful and persistent almost till spring.

6 to 8 ft. \$1 50 | 10 to 12 ft. \$4 00

8 to 10 ft. 2 50

—**austriaca.** Leaves not so deeply cut, and have a longer stalk than the former.

8 to 10 ft. \$2 50 | 10 to 12 ft. \$4 00



Platanus orientalis

Quercus coccinea. Scarlet Oak. A native tree of fine, rapid growth; remarkable for its bright shining foliage, which is about 6 to 8 inches long, deeply lobed. Has fine autumn coloring.

4 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	8 to 10 ft.	\$3 50
6 to 8 ft.	2 00		

lyrata. Overcup Oak. Leaves 5 to 8 inches long, with short stalks crowded at ends of branchlets, seven- to nine-lobed, shining, green above, whitish hairs beneath; acorn almost covered with cup. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

macrocarpa. Bur Oak. Vigorous, stately tree of picturesque appearance; has deeply furrowed, brown bark and corky branches. Leaves are lustrous green above, with whitish hairs below; acorn cup is large and mossy. Very attractive.

Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00
6 to 8 ft.	1 50
	13 50

palustris. Pin Oak. A superb and very distinct tree, with graceful, drooping branches. Pleasing bright green foliage, deeply lobed, with sharp points, changing to deep red in autumn. Very valuable as a lawn tree and for avenues.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 75
10 to 12 ft.	2 50
12 to 14 ft.	22 50
	4 00

Phellos. Willow Oak. Very distinct variety with long, narrow leaves and smooth bark. Wonderful fall coloring, red and bronze; makes a compact, shapely head.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75
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Robur. Royal English Oak. Stout, spreading tree; vigorous and stately; leaves are about 4 inches long, lustrous green above and pale beneath. Adds majesty to the grounds.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75
5 to 6 ft.	6 50

—**atropurpurea.** Dark purple foliage. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50.

—**Concordia (Concordia).** Massive tree, with brilliant golden foliage; very valuable.

6 to 8 ft.	\$4 00	8 to 10 ft.	\$6 00
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—**fastigiata (pyramidalis).** Handsome, monumental, pyramidal Oak, with dark green foliage. A fine subject for formal work. Each 10

4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50	13 50
5 to 6 ft.	2 00	18 00
6 to 8 ft.	3 00	27 00

rubra. American Red Oak. Splendid tree of stately aspect; quickly develops a broad, round head. The shiny leaves are 5 to 9 inches long, and deepen into red in autumn. A handsome tree, either for the lawn or for avenues.

10 to 12 ft.	\$2 50	12 to 14 ft.	\$3 50
Specimens.			\$5 to 25 00

ROBINIA hispida. Hairy Locust. Very low and shrubby, with beautiful, clear pink flowers in loose racemes. All parts of the plant, except the flowers, are bristly or hairy.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75
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Pseudacacia. False Acacia. Medium-sized, rapid-growing tree, with light green, smooth foliage. The racemes of fragrant, white, pea-shaped blossoms are produced in abundance. This tree is renowned for its tough, indestructible, hard wood.

5 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	7 to 9 ft.	\$1 25
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SALIX alba. White Willow. Stubby, thick tree, with yellow-brown branches and silvery foliage. This is the best known of all the Willows and is noted for its rapid and graceful growth.

5 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	7 to 9 ft.	\$1 00
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***babylonica.** Common Weeping Willow. Wavy, bright green foliage, borne on very slender, pendent branches. An old favorite.

Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00
10 to 12 ft.	9 00

Specimens.		\$5 to 15 00
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***blanda (dolorosa).** Wisconsin Weeping Willow. Branches green and shiny, and leaves glaucous beneath, giving a somber impression.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	10 to 12 ft.	\$3 00
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Salix Caprea. Pussy Willow. Leaves rather broad, light green covered with hairs, whitish on under surface; opening catkins or flowers very conspicuous in early spring; small tree with ascending branches.

Each	10
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3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
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4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50
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***elegantissima.** Thurlow's Weeping Willow. Long, spreading branches, beautifully drooping, with yellow bark spotted brown. One of the handsomest of all weeping forms of the Willow.

6 to 8 ft.	\$0 75	10 to 12 ft.	\$1 50
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8 to 10 ft.	1 00
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incana (rosmarinifolia). Long, thin branches, and leaves 5 inches long, but very narrow, with silvery hairs underneath. Very graceful.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75
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pentandra (laurifolia). Laurel-leaf Willow. Shining, dark green foliage. Vigorous grower and very ornamental.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	10 to 12 ft.	\$2 00
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8 to 10 ft.	1 50
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***purpurea pendula (americana pendula).** Fountain Willow. Extremely graceful, low tree, with slender, pendulous branches and fine foliage, closely resembling falling spray. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.

vitellina. Yellow Willow. Light green leaves and yellow branches, giving it a striking appearance.

4 to 6 ft.	\$0 50	6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00
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—**aurea.** Golden Willow. Grows into a large tree, with short, thick trunk. The golden yellow branches contrast effectively with the white underneath of the leaves.

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00	8 to 9 ft.	\$1 50
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—**britzensis.** The only deviation from the preceding is the bright red bark, which is strikingly conspicuous.

6 to 7 ft.	\$0 75	7 to 8 ft.	\$1 25
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***pendula.** Very beautiful form of the preceding, with slender, graceful, pendulous branches.

4 to 5 ft.	\$3 50	5 to 6 ft.	\$5 00
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Quercus palustris



Tilia vulgaris

SORBUS americana. American Mountain Ash; Dog-berry. Bold, handsome tree; leaflets are narrow and sharply toothed; very large, bright red berries.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	11 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00

Acuparia. European Mountain Ash. A fine tree, dense and regular; covered all summer with great clusters of scarlet berries.

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
6 to 8 ft.	1 25	11 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 75	15 00

Specimens. \$2.50 to 6 00

*—**pendula.** Weeping Mountain Ash. The long, slender branches are recurved and form a parasol-like arrangement. Very choice for lawns. 6 to 7 ft., \$2 each.

TAXODIUM. See Conifers page 11.

TILIA americana. American Linden; Basswood. Stately and vigorous tree, with large, shining, dark green, heart-shaped leaves; golden autumn colorings; flowers very fragrant. A splendid tree for lawns, and often used for avenue planting.

14- to 16-ft. specimens.	\$7 50
15- to 17-ft. specimens.	10 00

—**macrophylla (mississippiensis).** Vigorous growth and enormously large foliage; leaves from 12 to 15 inches in diameter; develops a fine head, giving a dense shade.

12 to 14 ft.	\$4 00
14 to 16 ft.	\$7 50

cordata. Forms a large tree with numerous branches and twigs; bark is reddish brown and smooth; leaves rather small, thin, heart-shaped, pale green below with tufts of brownish hairs on vein junctions. Flowers late, sweetly scented.

10 to 12 ft.	\$3 50
12 to 14 ft.	\$5 00

euchlora (dasystyla). Crimean Linden. Bark of the young branches bright green; foliage dark, rich glossy green above, reverse side pale yellow. A vigorous tree of rapid growth.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
10 to 12 ft.	2 50	22 50
12 to 14 ft.	3 50	

Tilia petiolaris (tomentosa petiolaris). A fine subject for the lawn, with elegant, semi-drooping branches and large, glossy, pendent leaves with long stalks. 10 to 12 ft., \$4 each.

platyphyllus. Broad-leaved European Linden. Superb tree, with immense, oblique foliage; fragrant yellow flowers appear very early. A majestic and striking tree for the avenue or lawn. 10 to 12 ft., \$2 each; specimens, \$8 to \$15.

—**corallina (vulgaris rubra).** European Red-twigged Linden. Medium size, with blood-red branches.

12 to 14 ft. \$3 00 | 14 to 16 ft. \$5 00

—**laciniata (asplenifolia).** Grafted on standards, with 8- to 10-foot stems; deeply cut leaves. A curious but pretty tree. 8 to 9 ft., \$3.50 each.

tomentosa (argentea). White or Silver Linden. Distinct, ornamental shade tree of pyramidal form and dense, compact habit; leaves are large and have an effective silvery sheen underneath; very fine for lawns and avenues. Each 10

8 to 10 ft. \$1 75 | \$15 00

10 to 12 ft. 2 50 | 22 50

12 to 14 ft. 4 00 | 35 00

14- to 22-ft. specimens \$7.50 to 50 00

vulgaris (europaea). European Linden. Fine, large, pyramidal tree. Foliage plentiful, forming a dense shade. Very fragrant when in bloom. Very adaptable, with a good constitution.

Each 10 100

8 to 10 ft. \$1 50 | \$13 50 | \$120 00

10 to 12 ft. 2 25 | 20 00 | 175 00

12 to 14 ft. 3 50 | 30 00

14 to 16 ft. 6 00

15- to 20-ft. specimens, \$7.50 to \$35 each

—**alba superba (europaea alba superba).** Very handsome tree. Young shoots rather pendulous. Leaves pleasing green and large, very shiny above. A perfect tree for the lawn.

10 to 12 ft., 3- to 3 1/2-in. diam. \$7 50

11 to 13 ft., 3 1/2- to 4-in. diam. 10 00

TRAINED LINDENS. These are specially trained flat for forming arching avenues, natural pergolas, arches for gateways and formal garden effects. They are a prominent feature of European estates. Require no extra skill to keep in shape. Fine, well-shaped, ornamental trees. 10 to 12 ft., 8-ft. spread, \$25 each.



Salix babylonica (see page 26)

ULMUS americana.

American White or Water Elm. One of the noblest and most beautiful of our native trees, with prettily serrated leaves; very tall-growing and stately.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50
10 to 12 ft.	13 50
	2 50
	22 50

—**aurea.** A fine golden Elm, with slender, pendulous branches. A great improvement. 9 to 11 ft., \$3.50 each.

*—**pendula.** A vigorous tree, with long, spray-like branches that droop over gracefully. Specimens, \$15 to \$20 each.

campestris *Van Houttei* (*campestris*, *Louis Van Houtte*). Yellow foliage, sometimes spotted with green. Quite distinct and beautiful. 7 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each.

foliacea *Dampieri* (*scabra* *Dampieri*). Slender branches and small green foliage arranged flatly on branches with nice effect; very choice variety. 9 to 11 ft., \$3.50 each.

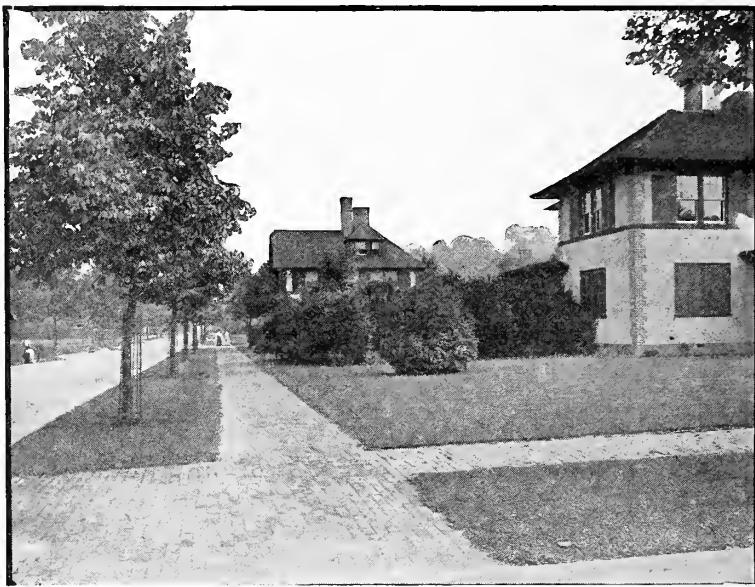
—**umbraculifera** (*umbraculifera*). A striking form of an Elm with a clean, straight stem, having a light gray bark. Much branched at top, forming a compact, globe-shaped head, densely covered with rather small leaves.

Standards—

5- to 6-ft. stem,.....	\$3 50
6- to 7-ft. stem,.....	5 00

—**Wheatleyi** (*campestris* *Wheatleyi*). Wheatley's Pyramidal Elm. This is the most attractive pyramidal Elm for avenue and street planting, with rather small leaves; retains its verdure the entire summer. Vigorous grower; very straight.

10 to 12 ft.	\$2 50
12 to 14 ft.	4 00
Specimens	\$10 to 30 00



Street planting of young Lindens (see page 27)

***Ulmus glabra pendula** (*montana pendula*). Camperdown Weeping Elm. One of the finest drooping lawn trees, the long branches spread horizontally in an attractive way, and then gracefully turn down, forming a picturesque, natural arbor or summer-house.

Half-standards, stems $2\frac{1}{2}$ - to 3-in. diam—

5 to 7 ft., 1-yr. head	\$2 50
5 to 7 ft., 3-yr. head	4 00

Standards—

9 to 11 ft., 6-yr. head	10 00
Specimens	\$12.50 to 35 00

hollandica belgica (*latifolia*). The best variety for street and avenue planting; large leaves; compact and upright in habit. Golden in autumn

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 50
10 to 12 ft.	2 25	20 00
12 to 14 ft.	3 00	27 00
14 to 16 ft.	6 00	
Specimens	\$10 to 35 00	

Our trees are sure to give satisfaction, for they have had all the advantages of proper treatment in our nurseries. They have been planted far enough apart to ensure good heads and vigorous root-systems, and will transplant successfully, starting at once into vigorous growth.



Flowers and Foliage of Tulip Tree
See page 24



The exquisite charm of an Azalea in spring

DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS



REGULAR massing is the most picturesque method of shrub planting, and a selection of varieties suitable for every requirement can be made from the following extensive list.

Should the shrubs arrive in a frozen condition, thaw out gradually in a cool place.

When planting, the best way to maintain a balance between roots and branches is to cut the latter back to half their length. The holes should be made large enough to allow the roots to be spread out in a natural way. Firm planting is essential to the future well-being of the shrubs. Leave a shallow depression around the plant, so that water will not flow away. The top-soil should be kept loose to a depth of 2 to 3 inches; this aids in retaining the moisture. Annual pruning should be done directly after flowering. The old, scraggly wood and spindly shoots should be cut out. If heavy bushes are desired, we have many specimens that will produce immediate effect.

We fill every order with shrubs dug fresh from our Nurseries, as winter storing decreases their vitality.

ACANTHOPanax pentaphyllum (*Aralia pentaphylla*). A distinct, ornamental shrub, with graceful, arching branches and bright green foliage, borne in fives or sevens. Admirably adapted for banks and slopes. Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

ÆSCULUS octandra (*Pavia flava*). Sweet Buckeye. Flowers pale yellow, appearing in May or June; leaves borne on hairy stems and covered themselves underneath. Similar in shape and formation to Horse-Chestnut, but smaller. Flowers arranged in loose panicles.

parviflora (*P. macrostachya*). Dwarf Horse-Chestnut. Very handsome for the lawn; smooth leaves and white flowers.

Pavia humilis rosea (*P. nana rosea*). Like the preceding, but flowers pink.

Any of the above, 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each

ALTHÆA. Rose of Sharon. All varieties.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50
Standards	3 50	

AMELANCHIER canadensis (*Botryapium*). Common Dwarf Juneberry. A very fine, early-flowering variety, bearing showy white flowers, which are succeeded by small, purplish fruits; the young leaves are covered with white hairs.

2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 | 3 to 4 ft. \$0 75

AMORPHA canescens. Lead Plant. Handsome, low-growing compact shrub; leaves covered with a glaucous bloom; branches crowded with panicles of blue flowers. 1½ to 2½ ft., 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10.

fruticosa. False Indigo. A strong-growing shrub 6 to 7 feet high, having compound feathery foliage and finger-like spikes of indigo-colored flowers; blooms early in June.

Each	10	
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50
3 to 4 ft.	50	4 50

ANDROMEDA. See *Oxydendrum* and *Zenobia*.

ARALIA japonica. Angelica Tree. A distinct shrub, with very large, pinnate leaves and prickly stems; spikes of showy white flowers in late autumn.

Each	10	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	13 50



Azalea arborescens

Aralia pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax*.

spinosa. Hercules' Club.	Thick, spiny stems, with enormous panicles of white flowers. Of subtropical appearance.	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50	
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50	
6 to 8 ft.	1 50	13 50	

ARONIA (Pyrus) arbutifolia. Red Chokeberry.

Very ornamental shrub with leaves having woolly under surface; bright autumn tints; pure white flowers and bright red berries. Each 10

2 to 3 ft. \$0 60 \$5 40

3 to 4 ft. 80 7 20

melanocarpa (nigra). Black Chokeberry.	Has smooth leaves and large, black berries. Each 10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75 6 50

AZALEA. For brilliant coloring and profusion of bloom, there are no other shrubs that can rival the Azaleas. When in bloom the whole bush is one mass of color, varying in softness, according to variety, from pure soft solid tone to flaming tints of the Mollis varieties. With conditions similar to hybrid rhododendrons, i.e., semi-shady and moist, they flourish remarkably well and any extra care, such as a mulch of leaf-mold each fall, will be repaid by a wonderful floral display the following spring.

alta-Clarence. This is the old type of Pontica, or Ghent Azaleas, now very scarce; it is quite distinct, being bright yellow, striped with rose. Fine plants, well budded.

Each	10
1 to 1½ ft.	\$1 25 \$11 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 25 20 00
2 ft., bushy	3 50

arborescens. Fragrant White Azalea. Flowers white, tinged pink; borne profusely. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

canescens. Bright rosy pink, fragrant flowers, borne in the greatest profusion; bush strong and vigorous. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ledifolium narcissiflorum (Yodogawa). A very handsome, conspicuous Japanese Azalea, with purplish pink, brilliant flowers appearing in early spring.

Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1 50 \$13 50
15 to 18 in.	1 75 15 00
1½ to 2 ft.	2 50 22 50
2 ft., fine specimens.	3 50

lutea (calendulacea). Great Flame Azalea. Most brilliant orange-red flowering shrub yet known. Grows vigorously and bears its flowers in great clusters. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Azalea mollis. One of the most popular families of plants in cultivation. The following species are quite hardy in this latitude, and thrive under ordinary garden treatment, but do best in a protected spot, where they are partially shaded. Useful for undergrowth among tall trees or as a border for large shrubberies. We offer well-budded plants that will bloom this season.

Mixed colors—	Each	10	100
1 ft.	\$1 10	\$10 00	\$90 00
1½ ft.	1 75	15 00	
2 ft., bushy	2 50	22 50	
Specimens.	\$3 to 10 00		

—**Alphonse Lavallee.** Brilliant red.

—**Anthony Koster.** Bright golden yellow.

—**Charles Dickens.** White; extra large.

—**Comte de Quincy.** Fine yellow.

—**Comte de Papadopoli.** Light rose.

—**Consul Pecher.** Bright red.

—**Dr. Leon Vignes.** Yellow.

—**Dr. Reval.** Rose.

—**Frisia.** Bright rose.

Well-budded plants of preceding sorts:	Each	10
1 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
1½ ft.	2 00	18 00

—**chinensis.** We advise our customers to try these Azaleas. They are exquisite in every way. We can recommend them for forcing purposes as well as for outside planting. They make a gorgeous display when in bloom.

Each	10
1 ft.	\$1 25 \$11 00
1½ ft.	2 00 18 00
2 ft.	2 75

—**rustica fl.-pl.** A new, beautiful race of plants resulting from a cross between *Azalea mollis* and *A. pontica*. The flowers are quite distinct in shape, texture and coloring. They are more nearly related to the Pontica group in shape, being tubular, and opening to trumpet-like, very double flowers of wonderfully soft colors. Looking closely, the petals appear semi-transparent yet comparatively of thick substance. Consistent with their beauty is the delicate and refreshing fragrance of all the varieties. The foliage is larger and of a deeper green with more luster than either of its parents, so that even after the blooming period, the plant is very decorative, giving the impression of being an evergreen shrub. We have the greatest confidence in these Azaleas and recommend them to all who wish to have beautiful and uncommon flowers. They should be planted in a semi-shady position for best success but do well in an open situation.

Azalea rustica fl.-pl., *Aida*. Soft violet

- Appelles*. Beautiful red.
- Ariadne*. Creamy white, delicately shaded rose.
- Byron*. Pure white.
- Freya*. Almost white.
- Hora*. Nanken.
- Il Tasso*. A brilliant red.
- Le Titien*. Delicate creamy white.
- Murillo*. Bright snappy rose.
- Norma*. Warm salmon shading.
- Phebe*. Bright yellow.
- Phidias*. White, overlaid rose.
- Praxitiles*. Soft yellow with white center.
- Velasquez*. Beautiful snow-white.
- Virgile*. Solid yellow of good depth.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00
15 to 18 in.	1 50	13 50
18 to 24 in.	2 25	

nudiflora. Pinxter Flower. A free-flowering shrub, with showy pink flowers in April and May. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

occidentalis. Flowers white, tinted rose; very fragrant and hardy. Rare.

1 ft.	\$1 25	1 ½ ft.	\$2 00
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pontica. These, the Hardy Ghent Azaleas, have always been very popular, but are not used in mass enough to appreciate their wonderful beauty. The lustrous leaves when young are covered with silvery hair, and in autumn turn to dull red and brown. In association with rhododendrons, they make a fine effect; for best results should be treated similarly.

	Each	10
12 to 15 in.	\$1 25	\$11 00
15 to 18 in.	1 50	13 50
18 to 24 in.	2 25	

—*Bijou de Gandbruges*. Very pretty rose; double.

—*Bouquet de Flore*. Salmon-pink.

—*coccinea speciosa*. Warm orange-red.

—*Daviesi*. White.

—*Gloria Mundi*. Vermilion.

—*Julius Schipp*. Striking blood-red.

—*Louis A. Van Houtte*. Double; soft rose; beautiful variety.

—*Nancy Waterer*. Yellow.

—*narcissiflora*. Pale clear yellow; double and free.

—*Pallas*. Clear red.

—*Raphael de Smet*. Double; soft rose.

—*Sang de Gentbruges*. Crimson.

—*Unique*. Fine deep yellow.

—*Wilhelm III*. Deep orange.

—*mollis hollandia*. This is a variety of great merit and distinction; color golden orange-yellow, tinted pink.

	Each	10
1 ft.	\$1 25	\$11 00
1½ ft.	2 00	18 00
2 ft.	3 00	

Vaseyi. Southern Azalea. A tall, slim grower, bearing rosy white flowers in April before the leaves appear. Foliage colors dark crimson in the fall. Profuse bloomer. A very decorative variety which deserves a place in every planting. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	9 00

viscosa. Flowers white, tinged rose; fine for swampy ground. It bears its fragrant flowers in profusion in late June or July. Each 10

1 to 1½ ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
1½ to 2 ft.	1 00	9 00

BACCHARIS halimifolia. Groundsel Tree. A native shrub. Grows well at the seashore and in salt marshes. Its dark green foliage and white, fluffy clusters of seed-vessels, which appear in September and last until after frost, make it valuable for autumn effects. The bush is exceedingly strong and vigorous, and is very handsome at all stages of growth. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Azalea lutea

BENZOIN æstivale (*Laurus Benzoin*). Spicewood. A large shrub, with handsome leaves and agreeable aromatic odor to the wood. Small yellow flowers before the foliage. Bright red berries in summer and autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 25	11 00

BERBERIS buxifolia (*dulcis*). Barberry. A very free-flowering, graceful evergreen shrub that will stand the hardest winters in the North with slight protection. Orange-yellow flowers, borne singly, on long pedicels, followed by blackish purple fruit. 8 to 10 in., 40 cts. each, \$3.60 for 10.

ilicifolia. Large, shining dark green leaves, which hold until late in winter. Fine for planting near the house. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Neubertii. This variety is not evergreen but is hardy in sheltered positions. The flowers are borne in racemes. 12 to 15 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Thunbergii. A beautiful Japan variety of dwarf habit. The spray-like branches have spines on them, and are covered with small foliage, changing to beautiful red in autumn. It bears a mass of bright scarlet fruit, which is very attractive during the winter months. Very desirable for grouping; a fine low hedge plant.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft., bushy plants	\$0 35	\$3 00
2 to 3 ft., bushy plants	50	4 50
Globe-shaped specimens	\$1.50	to 3 50

vulgaris. Common European Barberry. Yellow flowers in drooping racemes in early summer, followed in autumn by orange-scarlet fruit; spines arranged in threes. Handsome all the year. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

atropurpurea (*vulgaris purpurea*). Purple Barberry. Violet-colored foliage and fruit; rich-looking and very effective when contrasted with plants of lighter foliage, plain-leaved or variegated. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Wilsoniae. Very distinct, handsome shrub, with small foliage, assuming a brilliant fall coloring. It has golden yellow flowers in dense clusters, followed by salmon-red berries. 9 to 12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

See page 43 for prices of hedge plants



Ceanothus hybridus, Gloire de Versailles

BROUSSONETIA papyrifera. Paper Mulberry. A rapid grower, with thick branches and light green downy leaves, curiously lobed. Each 10
 2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
 3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

BUDDLEIA Davidii (variabilis). Introduced from Thibet. Leaves long and whitish; very long clusters of reddish violet flowers, sweet-scented. A beautiful shrub.

—**magnifica (variabilis magnifica).** A truly beautiful form of the above species with deep purple-lilac flowers, borne in long, graceful panicles, commencing to open in midsummer and continuing until frost. The long, gray-green leaves add greatly to its beauty, and in every way it is a good addition to late-blooming shrubs.

2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 | 3 to 4 ft. \$0 75

—**Veitchiana (variabilis Veitchii).** It has large, long leaves, suffused with a delicate pinkish white, and bears long, handsome clusters of rich, reddish violet flowers, which are delicately scented. Perfectly hardy in any climate, and blooms continuously throughout the summer. Makes a fine specimen and is equally attractive in groups in the border. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

intermedia. Violet-colored flowers in slender, arching, pendulous racemes. A most charming and graceful plant.

japonica (curviflora). Ornamental shrub, flowering freely in summer; branches are quadrangular, with wings on the young growth; pretty, large, glaucous green leaves; long panicles of lilac flowers. A popular variety.

Except where noted, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

CALLICARPA purpurea. Purple Callicarpa. Small, whitish flowers in August and September; the beautiful purple fruit is borne in clusters and remains until midwinter. Very choice. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. Carolina Allspice; Sweet-scented Shrub. Large, handsome foliage, generally rough on upper surface; double chocolate-colored flowers which have a pleasing spicy odor. Very ornamental shrub. 2 to 2½ ft., 50c. ea., \$4.50 for 10.

CARAGANA arborescens. Pea Tree. A shrub or low tree, having pea-shaped, yellow flowers in May; leaves have eight to twelve leaflets. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CEANOTHUS americanus. New Jersey Tea. A very ornamental shrub, with numerous, small, white flowers in June and July.

hybridus, Croix du Sud. Blue, compact thyrses; the darkest and most handsome variety of all.

—**Gloire de Versailles.** Very pretty, flowering all summer, with bright blue trusses; fine for border or as specimens.

—**Marie Simon.** Warm, rosy flesh-color.

Any of the above, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. Button Bush. A tall-growing native shrub, with lustrous leaves and globular heads of white flowers in July. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CHÆNOMELES. See Cydonia.

CHIONANTHUS virginica. White Fringe. A choice lawn tree of neat, elegant habit, with large, dark green, glossy foliage, producing in June numbers of showy racemes of pure white, feathery flowers. Extremely decorative.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
3 to 4 ft.	1 00	9 00

CLETHRÀ alnifolia. Sweet Pepper Bush. An upright, slow-growing shrub; spikes of fragrant white flowers in midsummer, and smooth, sharply toothed leaves. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COLUTEA arborescens. Bladder Senna. Large shrubs of compact growth, with small, light green, acacia-like foliage, yellow or yellowish red, pea-shaped flowers in June and July, followed by redish pods. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

COMPTONIA asplenifolia. Sweet Fern. Fragrant, dark green, fern-like leaves and brownish yellow flowers in late spring; will grow almost anywhere and bloom profusely. It is perfectly hardy and vigorous. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CORNUS alba sibirica (sibirica). Red Osier Dogwood. A rare and remarkable variety, with bright red bark in winter. Excellent for shrub border. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**argenteo-marginata (sibirica foliis albo-marginatis).** Silver-margin-leaved Siberian Dogwood. A distinct and beautiful variety. 2½ to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—**Spaethii (Spaethii).** Golden-leaved Dogwood. The broad leaves have pretty, irregular margins of deep gold. 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each.

AMOMUM (sericea). A late-flowering variety, with narrow, silky leaves and bluish fruit. 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Baileyi. An erect shrub with reddish branches; rather long, oval leaves covered with whitish hairs underneath. Flowers in woolly clusters, lasting for a long period. White fruits; very ornamental; rare. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

florida. White-flowering Dogwood. Shrub or small tree, with wavy foliage, glaucous underneath. Flowers are 4 inches wide, composed of four white bracts. Very fine.

Each	10	100	
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50	\$60 00
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	11 00	90 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 75	15 00	
6 to 7 ft.	2 50	22 50	

—**flore-pleno.** Double White Dogwood. A new and rare double form of the preceding favorite.

2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 50
4½ to 5½ ft., bushy.....	5 00

Cornus florida pendula. Weeping Dogwood. The branches in this form are long and pendulous, setting off the flowers nicely. 6 to 7 ft., \$5 each.

—**rubra.** Red-flowering Dogwood. A good bright, pink Dogwood; makes a nice contrast to the type.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00	\$70 00
3 to 4 ft.	1 50	13 50	110 00
4 to 5 ft.	2 50	22 50	
5 to 6 ft.	4 00	35 00	

mas (mascula). Cornelian Cherry. Bright yellow flowers in spring; scarlet fruit. 2½ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

racemosa (paniculata). White flowers and fruit. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

sanguinea. The well-known red-branched Dogwood. Very conspicuous in winter, when the branches are blood-red. Leaves hairy on both sides. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

stolonifera. A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter, contrasting with the white fruit. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

CORYLOPSIS spicata. Flowering Hazel. Bright yellow flowers and pale bluish green foliage. Very attractive in early spring when covered with flowers. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

CORYLUS americana. Hazelnut. Young branches hairy; broad, oval leaves, velvety underneath; about 4 to 5 inches long; has round nuts entirely covered with the bracts. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Avellana. Tall-growing, spreading shrub, with roundish leaves and the nuts standing out distinctly; splendid for screens and backgrounds. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**atropurpurea.** Purple-leaved Filbert. A very conspicuous shrub, with large, dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Fine for planting in groups or singly.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 50		2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 75
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COTINUS. See *Rhus*.

CRATÆGUS coccinea. Scarlet-fruited Thorn. A fine native variety with single white flowers in spring, and scarlet fruit in autumn. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

Crus-galli. Cockspur Thorn. A well-known native species, with very long, sharp spines or thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges; very showy and distinct.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$32 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 40	48 00
4 to 5 ft.	80	7 20	64 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00	80 00

mollis. Large shrub or small tree with short, stout thorns; leaves broadly oval, sharply toothed, bright green, very hairy beneath; 3 to 4 inches long; flowers have a red disk; bright red, mealy fruit ½ inch in diameter. Very showy.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40		3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60
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Oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. Single white flowers and pretty foliage. Fine for hedges. Special prices on 1,000 lots.

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$32 00
3 to 4 ft.	60	5 40	48 00
4 to 5 ft.	80	7 20	64 00

—**albo-pleno.** Double white flowers.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00		4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50
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—**roseo-pleno.** Beautiful double, pink flowers, 4 ft., \$1 each.

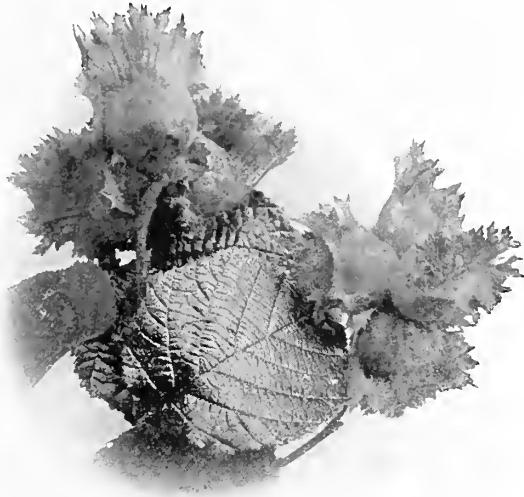
—**Paulii (Paul's Scarlet).** Rich, brilliant scarlet flowers; best of all.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1 00		4 to 5 ft.	\$1 50
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punctata. Branches grow out horizontally, sometimes with short, thick thorns; leaves sometimes lobed; irregularly toothed with leaf-stalks having a wing; large flowers and dull red fruits about ½ inch in diameter. Has a picturesque outline.

4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75		5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00
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CYDONIA (Chænoneles) japonica. Japan Quince. A very showy, popular shrub, which blooms profusely in early spring; flowers dazzling scarlet; yellow, pear-shaped fruits. Excellent spiny hedge plant. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Corylus americana

Cydonia japonica Mœrloosei. Pure white flowers; a beautiful spectacle when in bloom. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each.

—**oblonga.** Flowers white or pink, about 2 inches across, leaves roundly oval; hairy beneath; has many slender branches, no spines. Fruit yellow, round or pear-shaped. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

CYTISUS (Genista) scoparius. Scotch Broom. A curious, hardy shrub, with small leaflets in threes, and small yellow flowers in May. Valuable for sandy soil and seashore planting. Unique and very handsome. Pot-grown plants, 2 to 3 ft., 60 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

See *Laburnum* for other varieties of *Cytisus*

DAPHNE Genkwa. Garland Flower. Grows 3 feet in height; slender branches, densely covered with silvery flowers of lilac-color. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Mezereum. Mezereon Pink. A small, hardy shrub, blooming in March; the deep red flowers appear closely along the stems, and have a delightful, penetrating fragrance. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each.

—**alba.** White flowers with the same refreshing odor. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each.

DESMODIUM. See *Lespedeza*.

DEUTZIA gracilis. A fine, hardy shrub, forming a round and compact mass of white in June; also used for forcing; leaves are rather rough and of a soft green. Makes a pretty hedge. Each

1½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 ft.	75	6 50

Lemoinei. Rather low-growing, has slender, arching branches; foliage bright green 2 to 3 inches long, and narrow. Large clusters of graceful white flowers; freely produced. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

scabra. Rough-leaved Deutzia. Very vigorous; flowers white, single, bell-shaped, in small, erect bunches. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**candidissima (candidissima).** A very valuable shrub, with strong, upright branches, producing its pure white, double flowers in abundance. Very beautiful. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**plena (crenata plena).** Flowers double, pinkish white, in spikes 5 inches long; one of the most satisfactory shrubs; tall and of rapid growth. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**Pride of Rochester.** A profuse bloomer; large, double, white flowers, tinged pink. One of the best.

—**Watereri.** Beautiful, single, pink flowers; has a pleasing delicate appearance. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Deciduous Shrubs

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

ELÆGNUS argentea. Silver Thorn. An erect grower, with beautiful, silvery foliage; the fragrant flowers appear in midsummer, followed by the rough fruit. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

longipes. The foliage is bright green above and silvery white beneath. The blossoms are very abundant, hanging in wreaths along the branches, and are followed by fruits as plentiful. They are pale yellow in color and appear in May

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

umbellata. Spreading shrub, with yellowish brown branches, leaves silvery above; fruit ripens late and hangs on till midwinter. Very ornamental.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

ENKIANTHUS perulatus (japonicus). A beautiful little shrub with drooping, white, lily-of-the-valley-like flowers on long stems. Smooth, round leaves turning to brilliant tones of yellow and red in autumn. Branches are horizontal. Has black fruits. Very rare.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$1 25	1 2½ to 3 ft.	\$1 75
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EUONYMUS americanus. Strawberry Bush. An erect-growing shrub with slender, green branches. Bright green leaves; peculiar, rough, pink fruits, covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

alatus. The foliage is a fine rose-color in autumn. The branches are winged with a corky layer.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	80	7 20
4 to 5 ft.	1 25	11 00

europæus. A large shrub or tree, bearing rose-colored capsules with red seeds in autumn. Strikingly conspicuous.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

EXOCHORDA grandiflora. Pearl Bush. A first-class shrub, producing its large, dazzling white flowers in May. One of the finest shrubs of its season. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

FORSYTHIA intermedia. Golden Bell. Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green and often three-lobed.

suspensa. Weeping Golden Bell. Somewhat pendulous in habit. A valuable shrub for borders; the branches droop like arches of gold. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

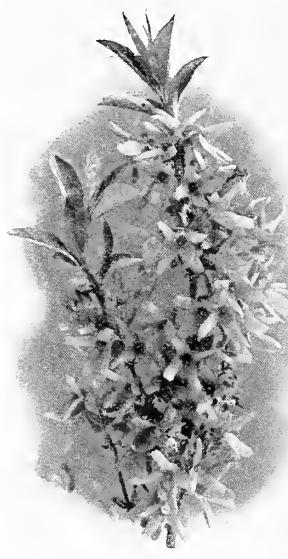
—**Fortunei.** Bark bright yellow; very vigorous, rather erect growth; blooms in dense masses of golden flowers in April. Standards, stem 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each.

—**Sieboldii.** Golden plumes borne very profusely in April.

viridissima. Blooms just as the leaves unfold in masses of golden, bell-like flowers; has long, deep green, smooth leaves.

Any of the above, except where noted:

3 to 4 ft.,	50 cts.	each, \$4.50 for 10.
4 to 5 ft.,	75 cts.	each, \$6.50 for 10.
5 to 7 ft.,	strong,	\$1.25 each, \$11 for 10.



Forsythia viridissima

GENISTA. See *Cytisus*.

HAMAMELIS japonica. Witch Hazel. Makes a choice specimen of low, close growth; curious yellow flowers appear just before winter, or very early in spring. Has handsome foliage, turning golden or purple in fall.

2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2½ to 3½ ft.	1 00	9 00

virginiana. Bears small, bright yellow flowers in late autumn; leaves roughly heart-shaped, about 6 inches long.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50

HIPPOPHÆ rhhamnoides. Sea Buckthorn. Clusters of yellowish flowers in May; foliage grayish green above and silvery green below; bright, orange-colored berries. Its numerous spines make this a good hedge plant. 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. Foliage green, bluish underneath. Flowers June and July. Very attractive. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

opuloides otaksa (otaksa). Immense heads of either pink or blue flowers. This variety is extensively used for growing in pots and tubs.

Pot-grown plants	Each	10
Extra-heavy pot-grown plants	\$0 50	\$4 50

Plants in tubs	\$1.00 to \$2 00
Specimens	2.50 to 4 00

Specimens	5.00 to 15 00
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NEW FRENCH HYDRANGEAS

Baby Bimbenet. Very dwarf, free, and early; large compact trusses of silvery rose flowers.

Bouquet Rose. Rosy amber.

Eclaireur. Bright carmine-rose.

E. G. Hill. Immense; clear pink.

Etincelant. A wonderful new red variety, much darker than any heretofore offered.

General de Vibraye. Large; bright rose.

Lilie Mouillere. Beautiful carmine-rose, a bright cheerful color.

L'Islette. Very free; rosy-carmine.

Louis Foucard. Distinct, deep, cheerful reddish carmine.

Mme. Auguste Nonin. An unusually clear pure pink.

Mme. Foucard. Early and free; somewhat deeper in color than Louis Foucard.

Mme. Maurice Hamar. Very good pink.

Mme. Rene Jacquet. Universally admired. The flowers at opening call to mind clusters of apple-blossoms.

Opale. Extremely refined pale rose.

Radiant. Deep rosy carmine.

Souv. de Mme. E. Chautard. The most popular, early, free pink.

Souv. de Mme. Victor Raoult. Very free; extra-good pink.

Trophee. The indispensable, sensational red.

Pot-grown plants	75 cts. each	\$6.50 for 10
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paniculata. Panicles of flowers borne on upright stalks. The flower-heads are not so large as those of the Grandiflora, but much more graceful. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—grandiflora. A grand, attractive plant, commencing to bloom in July and lasting for months. The flowers are pure white, afterward changing to pink, and are borne in immense clusters. The dried flower-heads are used effectively for the adornment of the home. Admirably adapted for hedges. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Standards—	Each	10
2-yr. head	\$1 00	\$9 00
3-yr. head	1 50	13 50

HYPERICUM aureum. St. John's Wort. Showy shrub of stiff, dense habit; top often globular; flowers bright yellow. July to August.

densiflorum. Has narrow, dark green leaves, and bears its bright yellow flowers in great profusion throughout the summer.

A mass of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*

Hypericum Kalmianum. Kalm's St. John's Wort. A native variety, low-spreading. Blooms in August; has bright yellow flowers.

prolificum. One of the finest, with handsome, large, yellow flowers and shining green foliage; continuous bloomer from July to September.

All Hypericums, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

INDIGOFERA Gerardiana (floribunda). A very fine shrub, with prettily divided leaves and flesh-colored flowers from June until late in the fall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ITEA virginica. Virginian Willow. One of the prettiest native shrubs; produces racemes of pure white flowers during June, which have a fragrance not unlike the pond-lily. 1½ to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

JASMINUM humile (revolutum). Italian Yellow Jasmine. Has angled branches and bright golden flowers in loose clusters.

nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jessamine. Rich golden yellow flowers. Blooms in advance of the foliage in early spring. Fine for trellises.

officinale. Common White Jessamine. Vigorous grower; has a profusion of pure white flowers, deliciously fragrant, shining out from the glossy leaves.

Any of the above, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

KERRIA japonica. Globe Flower. A green-branched shrub, with nicely cut leaves, conspicuous in winter; abundant yellow flowers from June to October.

—**argenteo-variegata.** Small green foliage, edged with white. A pretty, dwarf shrub, with a profusion of bright yellow flowers.

—**flore-pleno.** Handsome, double, yellow, rose-shaped flowers.

Any of the above, 1½ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

LABURNUM vulgare (Cytisus Laburnum). Golden Chain. A dwarf tree or large shrub, with shining green leaves and racemes of yellow flowers in early summer. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each.

LAURUS. See Benzoin.

LESPEDEZA (Desmodium) bicolor. A tall, slender-looking shrub, with graceful, wiry stems and pretty, pea-shaped, pink flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Sieboldii (D. penduliflorum). Rosy purple or reddish flowers, arranged in pretty pendulous bunches. Very free-flowering. Excellent as single specimens, or for massing in front of shrubberies. It is the latest-blooming shrub. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LIGUSTRUM amurense. Amoor River Privet. Large, oblong, glossy green foliage, and clusters of white, fragrant flowers; half-evergreen; grows to 15 feet. A variety of sterling merit; useful for shrubberies. One of the most popular of the Privet family. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Ibota. Japanese Privet. Large, glossy, distinct foliage; large, fragrant, white flowers, produced in great profusion. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**Regelianum.** Splendid, dense shrub, with horizontal-growing branches. Fine for specimens and border work. Very graceful and attractive.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 60
2 to 2½ ft.	60	5 40

ovalifolium. California Privet. Vigorous shrub of excellent habit. Large, glossy, dark green foliage; one of the most popular hedge plants. Rugged and enduring in almost any situation; retains its foliage until late in winter. A valuable variety which is being more largely planted each year.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

	Extra bushy almost globe-shaped (not clipped) —
2½ to 3 ft.	1 50
3 to 3½ ft.	2 25
3½ to 4 ft.	3 00

Sheared globes —

1½ ft.	2 00	18 00
2 ft.	3 00	27 00
2½ ft.	4 00	35 00

Standards.	\$3 to 5 00
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Deciduous Shrubs

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Ligustrum ovalifolium, Clipped California Privet.

We have several thousand very handsome, perfect specimens in globe shape. These have been specially trained for formal effects, and are decidedly ornamental and exceedingly interesting shrubs.

—*aureo-marginatum*. Leaves delicately margined with golden yellow; very fine. The best golden Privet.

Each
2½ to 3 ft., bushy.....\$1 50
3 to 4 ft., bushy.....2 50

sinense (*chinense*). Rather spreading bush, with pendulous panicles of creamy flowers. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Polishii. A compact, erect-growing shrub with bluish green, lustrous foliage which is persistent until almost midwinter, and keeps its color. The white flowers are produced in panicles followed by black berries. Very hardy and amenable to clipping. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Quihoui. Japanese Privet. Spreading branches; abundant flowers; very hardy. The foliage is dark, shining green and very persistent. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

vulgare. Common Privet. Almost evergreen, leaves assuming a purple hue in fall. Dense panicles of flowers. This and all the preceding varieties make excellent hedges. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

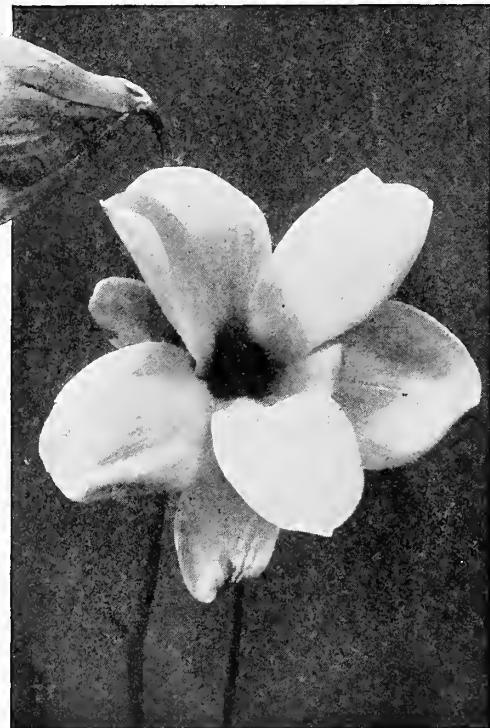
LONICERA bella. Slender branches with bluish foliage; pretty grower, with white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

fragrantissima. Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle. A beautiful, almost evergreen shrub, with very fragrant flowers, which appear before the leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Ledebouri. Scarlet-red flowers; vigorous grower. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Morrowii. Pure white flowers; bright red fruit from August until late in fall. Very decorative.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....75 6 50



Magnolia conspicua

Lonicera pyrenaica. A distinct variety with thick branches, of variable habit; white flowers; very hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—*tatarica*. Tartarian Honeysuckle. Pink flowers, which contrast most beautifully with the foliage; the red fruit is also ornamental. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....75 6 50

—*alba*. White Tartarian Honeysuckle. It forms a high bush, with creamy white, very fragrant flowers. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....75 6 50

—*latifolia* (*tatarica rosea grandiflora*). Makes a fine, twiggy bush, covered with large pink flowers. Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....75 6 50

—*virginialis*. Stocky bush, with erect branches and fragrant white flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

MAGNOLIA acuminata. A beautiful, pyramidal-growing tree; large foliage; golden white flowers and rose-colored fruits. 4 to 5 ft., \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

Coco (pumila). A pretty shrub, growing to a height of 12 feet and bearing 6-petaled fragrant white flowers that measure about 1¼ inches in diameter. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each.

conspicua. Chinese White Magnolia. Medium size; large, white, bell-shaped flowers, appearing before the leaves; sweet-scented.

2 to 3 ft.....\$2 50 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$5 00
3 to 4 ft.....3 50 |

glauca. Sweet Bay. Foliage glossy green, very glaucous on under surface; white flowers in June and throughout summer; very fragrant.

Bushy plants—

1½ to 2 ft.....\$1 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$3 50
2 to 3 ft.....2 00 | 4 to 5 ft.....5 00

hypoleuca. One of the most beautiful; has fragrant, cup-shaped flowers; the large leaves are silvery white on under side.

2 to 3 ft.....\$1 00 | 3 to 4 ft.....\$1 50

parviflora. A very attractive variety having white, cup-shaped flowers, with large pink sepals and crimson stamens. The blooms measure 3 to 4 inches across, and are extremely fragrant. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each.

salicifolia. Slender branches clothed with light green, willow-like leaves 5 to 6 inches long; silvery white on the under surface. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1 each.

Soulangeana. The largest of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, with purple at base of petals. Blooms in profusion; very popular. Each 10
3 to 3½ ft.....\$3 00 \$27 00
3½ to 4½ ft.....4 00 36 00

—*Alexandrina (Alexandrina)*. Flowers similar to those of *M. Soulangeana* but appearing earlier.

3 to 4 ft.....\$2 50 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$3 50

—*Lennei*. Lenne's Magnolia. Foliage large; flowers cup-shaped, dark purple; very showy; finest of the purple Magnolias. Each 10
2½ to 3 ft.....\$2 50 \$22 50
3 to 4 ft.....3 50 30 00

—*speciosa*. Flowers smaller than those of *M. Soulangeana*, but similar in color, and appear later. 2½ to 3½ ft., \$2.50 each.

stellata (Halleana). Dwarf species, with pure white, semi-double flowers appearing before foliage; very delicate fragrance. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2 each.

—*rosea*. A fine form of the type, with flowers flushed rose-pink. Same delicate appearance. Quite hardy. 1½ to 2 ft., \$2.50 each.

tripetala. Umbrella Tree. Leaves 12 to 14 inches long. Flowers are 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Produces bright red fruit-pods after flowering; very handsome.

3 to 4 ft.....\$1 00 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$1 50

Watsonii. White, fragrant, globular blooms, with crimson stamens, drooping downward. Very picturesque and unique. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50 each.

Opulaster opulifolius (*Spiraea opulifolia*)

MYRICA cerifera. Bayberry; Wax Myrtle. Shining, deep green leaves, almost evergreen, and having a rich fragrance; small, bluish berries with a coating of waxy substance. Grows 3 to 5 feet high and bushy. Very hardy and of easy cultivation. Excellent for seashore planting. Each 10

1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50

Gale. Sweet Gale. Dwarf; hardy and deciduous fragrant foliage; brownish green flowers in February and March. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

OPULASTER opulifolius (*Spiraea opulifolia*). Nine-bark. Of vigorous growth, with flat clusters of white flowers, followed by red fruit; foliage similar to the Guelder rose. Tall. A very ornamental shrub which has become very popular. Each 10

3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 1/2 to 5 1/2 ft.....	75	6 50

—*aureus* (*S. opulifolia aurea*). An exceptionally fine variety, not only for its floral display but for the golden foliage which is similar in shape to preceding variety. The creamy white flowers are produced in clusters all along the stem, making a garland of great beauty. Tall. Very conspicuous when in bloom. Each 10

3 1/2 to 4 1/2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 1/2 to 5 1/2 ft.....	75	6 50

PAVIA. See *Aesculus*.

PHILADELPHUS coronarius. Common Mock Orange. Flowers pure white and very fragrant. Blooms in May and June in great profusion. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 50

—*foliis aureis*. Foliage golden yellow.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.....	50	4 50
1 1/2 to 2 1/2 ft.....	75	6 50

—*grandiflorus*. Large, creamy white flowers; vigorous shrub; has fine, large foliage. Very popular. Each 10

3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 50

Lemoinei, Avalanche. Graceful, slender, arching branches and showy white flowers.

—*Bouquet Blanc*. A new variety of great promise. Has double flowers in clusters of 8 to 10 inches each, borne along the graceful, slender branches. Very floriferous and grows vigorously, but low and compact.

—*Boule d'Argent*. Large, double, globe-shaped, silvery white flowers, with a fine scent.

—*Candelabre*. Rather low-growing, with erect branches covered with showy flowers.

—*Conquette*. Has very large, semi-double flowers of great beauty. Quite distinct; very free-flowering.

—*erectus*. Upright grower, covered with fragrant, white flowers; superb shrub.

—*Manteau d'Hermine*. A pretty form, with a characteristic scent. Pearly white flowers of fine fragrance, borne in the greatest profusion. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—*Mont Blanc*. Large, pure showy white flowers.

Any of the above, except where noted, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

MALUS angustifolia. Fragrant Flowering Crab. Has rigid, spiny branches, picturesque in outline. Flowers borne in profusion of varying shades of pink, sweetly scented. Round, aromatic fruit often used for preserving.

atrosanguinea. Makes a good head, covered with deep carmine flowers, not fading white. Very choice, followed by ornamental fruit.

baccata. Siberian Crab. Small, spreading tree; leaves bright green; flowers pure white and fragrant; ornamental fruit, yellow spotted red.

coronaria. Low, bushy tree with stiff, crooked, thorny branches. In May it bears lovely, sweet-scented, rosy red or blush flowers.

floribunda. Profuse-flowering Crab. Forms a shapely bush or small tree; bud warm red, opening to light pink, delicately shaded. Delicate fragrance. In spring, the bush is a mass of color; this is the most prolific of all. Large specimens, \$2 to \$2.50 each.

ioensis Bechtelii. Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. An exceptionally fine variety with all good characteristics of this family. Very hardy, forms a shapely, compact specimen and blooms freely. The fragrant flowers are very double, soft pink, resembling a small rose in formation.

3 to 4 ft.....\$1 00 | 4 to 5 ft.....\$1 50

Niedzwetzkyana. A looser-growing variety than *M. floribunda*; picturesque in winter; produces a wealth of large white flowers, shaded pink, early in spring.

Parkmanii. Parkman's Crab. Has semi-double flowers, beautifully flushed warm rose; grows similar to above.

Scheideckeri. Double-flowering Crab. Similar in habit and foliage to *M. floribunda* but has fine double flowers of a light rose-color which last for a long time.

spectabilis. Chinese Flowering Crab. Has beautiful coral-red buds paling to delicate rose when fully expanded; exquisite fragrance; nice habit, very hardy.

Prices of *Malus*, except where noted: Each 10
3 to 4 ft.....\$0 75 \$6 50
4 to 5 ft.....1 25 11 00
5 to 6 ft.....2 00 18 00
Specimens.....\$3 to 5 00



Potentilla fruticosa

POTENTILLA fruticosa. Cinquefoil. Very useful low shrub, covered with yellow flowers during the summer; the silky leaves make it quite distinct; fine for borders. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PRUNUS cerasifera Pissardii (Pissardii). Purple-leaved Plum. Vigorous, upright growth; foliage maroon-red; very handsome from early spring to late fall. Fine for color massing or as single specimens.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75 6 50

glandulosa glabra albiplena (Amygdalus chinensis albo-plena). Double White-flowering Almond.

Each	10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
Standards, 2-ft. stems, 3-yr. heads	2 50

—**trichostylis sinensis (A. chinensis rosea plena).** Double Pink-flowering Almond.

Each	10
2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
Standards, 2-ft. stems, 3-yr. heads	2 50

Padus. European Bird Cherry. A fine, rapid-growing tree, glossy foliage and long bunches of white, fragrant flowers in May, succeeded by large, drooping clusters of black fruit, which is eagerly eaten by the birds.

Each	10
6 to 8 ft.	\$1 00 \$9 00
8 to 10 ft.	1 50 13 50

persica flore albo-plena. Double White-flowering Peach.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60 \$5 40
4 to 5 ft.	1 00 9 00
6 to 7 ft., strong specimens	3 50
Standards, 5-ft. stems, heavy crowns	3 50

—**foliis purpureis (persica atropurpurea).** Purple-leaved or Blood-leaved Peach.

Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00 \$9 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50

—**rubro-plena.** Double Red-flowering Peach.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60 \$5 40
4 to 5 ft.	1 00 9 00
6 to 7 ft., strong specimens	3 50
Standards, 5-ft. stems, heavy crown	3 50

serotina. Wild Black Cherry. Strong, straight tree.

Flowers in long, loose racemes, appearing when the leaves are nearly full grown. Fruit pea-shaped, purple-black in color.	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	\$1 00 \$9 00	
10 to 12 ft.	1 50 13 50	

Prunus triloba. Double-flowering Plum. Vigorous growth, flowers semi-double, of a delicate pink, upward of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the slender branches in May. A choice and very attractive spring-blooming plant; fine for planting out on the lawn.

Each	10
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
2 to 3 ft.	75 6 50
Specimens	\$3 to 7 50

Ptelea trifoliata. Hop Tree. Of robust growth and habit, with flat, hop-like fruit in clusters and leaves composed of three leaflets. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**aurea.** Distinct, glossy, golden foliage; one of the finest shrubs. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

PYRUS. See Aronia.

RHAMNUS cathartica. Common Buckthorn. A well-known fine, tall-growing shrub or hedge plant, having spiny branches, lustrous green leaves and black berries; extremely hardy. A splendid shrub for hedge purposes as its brilliant green foliage is very handsome all summer, and its horizontal, thorny branches make an effective barrier. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Frangula. A dense-growing shrub; good for the fall coloring. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHODOTYPOS kerrioides. A distinct, decorative shrub. Foliage very large and handsome; branches clustered with delicate white, pendulous flowers in spring, followed by black berries, which persist throughout the winter. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

RHUS canadensis (aromatica). Fragrant Sumac. Spreading shrub, with pretty, lobed leaves. Flowers in small yellow clusters and bright red fruit; fine as an under-shrub or for rough, rocky places.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75 6 50

Cotinus (Cotinus Coggygria). Purple Fringe; Smoke Tree. A curious large-growing shrub, forming a broad, round-headed bush. Delicate fringe-like or feathered flowers in summer; very profuse bloomer; leaves bright pea-green. When in full bloom, has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Very novel and decorative.

Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75 6 50

—**atropurpurea.** New. A purple-leaved variety of the Smoke Tree, having a similar habit and flowers, the foliage greatly adding to the effect when in bloom. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

glabra. Smooth Sumac. Crimson hairy seeds in autumn; narrow, serrated leaflets, with white under surface, turning scarlet in fall. Fine for color effects. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

typhina. Staghorn Sumac. One of the most brilliant plants in autumn, with lovely foliage and velvety bark.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75 6 50

laciiniata. Fern-leaved Staghorn Sumac. The leaves are as beautifully cut as the most delicate fern. The foliage assumes most brilliant coloring in the fall. This, combined with its showy clusters of crimson fruit, makes it unique for mass planting where rich color effects are desired.

Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75 \$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00 9 00

RIBES alpinum. Mountain Currant. Small, yellowish green flowers in great profusion; has whitish branches and scarlet fruits; very distinct.

Gordonianum. Very hardy and useful variety; bright crimson-and-yellow flowers; very fragrant.

odoratum (aureum). Beautiful yellow flowers; very fragrant; smooth, shining foliage; fruit black, with a bluish bloom.

sanguineum. Charming crimson flowers in early spring; rough, blue-black fruit; fine variety.

All varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

RUBUS odoratus. Flowering Raspberry. The sturdy canes bear fine, large leaves, hairy beneath, and clusters of beautiful pink or purple, fragrant blossoms all summer. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

rosæflorus. Strawberry-Raspberry. Erect grower, with nice, compound leaves; pure white flowers; bright red fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SALVIA Greggii. Sage. A new, hardy, red, everblooming, flowering shrub. Low-growing, and becomes quite woody when established, it being one mass of flowers the greater part of the season. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SAMBUCUS canadensis. Common Elder. Pithy stems, with compound leaves; broad heads of white flowers in June, and dark red berries in autumn.

—*acutiloba* (*canadensis laciniata*). A very beautiful variety; foliage curiously divided. Very fine effect. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

nigra. European Elder. Fine shrub for massing; flowers creamy; fruit black.

—*aurea*. Golden yellow foliage; one of the best golden-leaved shrubs.

pubens (maxima pubescens). New. Very distinct variety; flowers in gigantic trusses, 20 inches in diameter; blooms in July and September, succeeded by masses of red berries. \$1 each.

racemosa plumosa. Twigs are four-angled; leaves beautifully cut and drooping; flowers in racemes, followed by showy red fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Any of the above, except where noted:

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.....	75	6 50

SPIRÆA arguta. Feathery foliage and very profuse, pure white flowers in early May. Dwarf. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Billiardii. Brown, hairy branches, with doubly toothed foliage; bright pink flowers during July and August. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Bumalda. Very handsome; has shapely cut leaves; clusters of beautiful rose-colored flowers in mid-summer and autumn. Dwarf. 15 to 18 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Spiræa Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. Grows dwarf, seldom exceeding a foot in height; in constant bloom from June until October. Fine hedge plant.

	Each	10
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0 50	\$4 50
2 to 3 ft.....	75	6 50

callosa. Bluish green leaves, purple when young; abundance of deep, rosy flowers, which last nearly all summer. Dwarf. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**Fortunei (callosa alba).** Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. Soft, white form; blooms all summer. Dwarf. 1½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Douglasii. Has spikes of beautiful, deep rose-colored flowers in July and August, contrasted against the white-downy leaves. Tall. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

nipponica rotundifolia (rotundifolia). Slender, arching branches, bearing globose heads of white flowers and small round leaves. A pretty arrangement. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

opulifolia. See *Opulaster*.

prunifolia plena (prunifolia fl.-pl.) Bridal Wreath. Shining, dark green foliage, turning orange in fall. Small, double, white flowers, borne close to the branches, making long, snow-white garlands. Tall. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Reevesiana. Slightly drooping shrub, covered in May with clusters of white flowers. Fine leaves remaining dark green into winter. Tall. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each \$4.50 for 10.

semperflorens. Erect grower, with nicely cut leaves and large clusters of pretty pink flowers in July and August. Tall. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Thunbergii. Graceful; flowering early in spring, the first to bloom; branches slender and drooping. Small, bright green leaves which give a light, feathery appearance. Pure white flowers. Dwarf. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Vanhouttei. Forms a graceful, pendulous bush, 6 feet high; surpasses all other Spireas with its superb beauty and gracefulness. Pure white flowers. Fine subject for hedging or specimens. Tall. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

STAPHYLEA colchica. Bladder Nut. One of the finest, early-flowering shrubs; handsome, pale green leaflets; flowers white, fragrant and disposed in clusters. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

trifolia. Stout branches, with trifoliate leaves and white flowers in umbel-like racemes. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.



Spiræa Vanhouttei

Deciduous Shrubs

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. Graceful, pendent, fountain-like habit of growth. The leaves are finely and delicately cut. Flowers are creamy white and produced in the greatest profusion. In the autumn the foliage assumes brilliant reddish tints. Fine as a background for herbaceous borders or for facing tall shrubbery; makes an excellent hedge. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

STEWARTIA (Stuartia) pentagyna. Alleghany Stewartia. Foliage green, changing to shades of orange, red and scarlet in autumn. Large, white, single flowers, with orange-yellow anthers, in early summer.

2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 | 3 to 4 ft. \$1 00

Pseudo-Camellia. Japanese Stewartia. Flowers are strikingly large, of pearly whiteness, with orange-colored anthers. The leaves are bright rich green, reddish beneath. The whole shrub is similar in appearance to a camellia.

3 to 4 ft. \$2 00 | 4 to 5 ft. \$2 50

STYRAX japonica. Leaves resemble those of the dogwood; nodding, pure white flowers, bell-shaped and arranged in pendulous groups

Each 10
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 1 00 9 00

Obassia. Shrub or small tree, with beautiful, white, fragrant flowers in May, produced in long racemes. Distinct, large, round leaves with their stems encasing the bud.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50
3 to 4 ft. 1 25 11 00

SYMPHORICARPOS racemosus. Snowberry. A popular hardy shrub, of medium size and bushy form; leaves oval and smooth; small pink flowers in summer, followed by large, waxy white berries in autumn, persisting into midwinter. Very ornamental. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

vulgaris. Coral Berry. Vigorous and quick grower; covered with purple berries all summer. Does well in any position. Excellent for wood margins. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

SYRINGA. Lilac. This is without doubt one of the most popular hardy spring flowers, not only in the garden, but for cutting. Its sweet fragrance permeates the air and the beautiful shadings seem to have reached the height of delicate and refined beauty. It thrives in any good garden soil, but prefers rather a heavy loam composition,



Syringa vulgaris, Marie Legraye

Syringa japonica. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. It is quite hardy and the yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

Josikaea. Hungarian Lilac. Violet flowers and shining dark green foliage; valuable for its late blooms; single.

Each 10
2 to 3 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
3 to 4 ft. 75 6 50

persica. Of more slender growth than the common Lilac; purple flowers in immense spikes. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

alba. Similar to above, except in color. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

laciniata. Foliage beautifully cut, and fragrant pale purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

rothomagensis. Rouen Lilac. Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers.

Each 10
3 to 4 ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
4 to 5 ft. 75 6 50

vulgaris. The common purple species; single.

Each 10
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 75 6 50
Specimens. \$1.50 to 5 00

—alba. Flowers pure white; fragrant; single.

Each 10
2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. \$0 50 \$4 50
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. 75 6 50
Specimens. \$1.50 to 5 00

—Belle de Nancy. Fine panicles of double flowers, beautiful satiny pink in color.

—Charles Joly. One of the most striking dark varieties; color deep red; large, double flowers produced in well-shaped trusses.

—Charles X. A strong, rapid grower; leaves dark and shining; trusses large and rather loose; color reddish purple; single.

—Croncels. Deep red, single flowers; very profuse and vigorous.

—De Saussure. Large, very double flowers of a purplish red shade.

—Edmond Boissier. Has large, dense trusses of single flowers of a reddish violet tone, turning to metallic violet.

—Emile Lemoine. Very pretty tone of lilac-rose; quite double and lasts a long time.

—Frau Bertha Dammann. Fine, large panicles of single flowers; pure white; sweetly scented.

—Gloire de Lorraine. Single flowers of a beautiful mauve overlaid with silvery sheen.

—Lamarck. A good double variety with long panicles of rosy lilac flowers.

—Leon Simon. Large, double flowers of a purplish crimson shade.

—Lucie Baltet. A beautiful variety with single flowers of an old-rose tint, shaded copper, an unusual color.

—Marie Legraye. Beautiful, creamy white flowers of immense size; bush of dwarf habit; one of the most popular white varieties; single.

—Michael Buchner. Dwarf; pale lilac flowers; very double.

—Mme. Abel Chatenay. Double flowers produced in large panicles; pure white; delicately scented.

—Mme. Casimir-Perier. Finest, double white Lilac. The individual flowers, as well as the truss, are of immense size, deliciously scented; fine for cutting.

—Mme. Florent Stepman. Extra-large pyramidal trusses of single white flowers.

—Mme. Francisque Morel. A rare pink variety with large single flowers; nicely scented.

—Mme. Lemoine. Fine, white variety; used extensively for winter forcing; double.

—Obelisque. A good double form with long, dense panicles of pure white flowers, standing erect.

—Paul Hariot. Violet-red flowers with a silvery reverse; very double; profuse and strong.

—Pasteur. Has the largest single flowers of any variety, produced in erect, pyramidal clusters; red deepening to violet-red.

Syringa vulgaris, Pres. Carnot. Fine lavender, with white center; double.

—**Pres. Grey.** Very large, beautiful blue panicles nearly a foot long; double.

—**Prince de Beauveau.** Double flowers of clear lilac; buds are purplish red; very pretty.

—**Reaumur.** Very large panicles, dense and wide, with deep, soft carmine, single flowers; very fine fragrance.

—**Souvenir de Louis Spaeth.** Immense trusses of deep rosy purple flowers; very choice; single.

—**Souvenir de Louis Thibaut.** Very large flowers of a reddish purple shade; double.

—**Virginite.** Double flowers of a delicate soft rose-color; nicely perfumed.

	Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2½ to 3 ft.	1 25	11 00
3 to 3½ ft., bushy.	2 00	18 00
3½ to 4 ft.	3 00	27 00

Standards.....\$1.50 to 2 50

Specimens.....Prices on application

We have an unusually fine collection of Lilacs, containing many other varieties in addition to those here listed, and shall be pleased to supply a full list on request.

TAMARIX africana. Tamarisk. Strong, slender-growing, irregular shrub, with feathery foliage and small, delicate pink flowers, borne profusely on graceful drooping branches, which have red bark.

gallica indica (indica). Pink flowers in long, slender racemes; dull green foliage.

odessana. This is an improvement on Africana, having longer racemes of flowers.

pentandra (hispida aestivalis). New. Very vigorous; branches grow 5 to 7 feet in one season, and are covered in July and August with light rosy carmine flowers; very light and feathery. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Any of the above, except where noted:

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

VACCINIUM corymbosum. Blueberry; Swamp Huckleberry. White or pinkish flowers, and dark blue-black edible berries of excellent flavor. A very hardy shrub.

pennsylvanicum. Low Blueberry. Membranous leaves, with pointed teeth; fruit bluish black and very sweet. Grows vigorously.

Either of the above, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

VIBURNUM acerifolium. Maple-leaved Viburnum. Produces flat clusters of white flowers in early spring; abundance of dark berries in autumn. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Carlesii. A valuable addition to the family. Has round heads of white flowers, faintly tinted rose at first, possessing a delightful fragrance. Foliage channeled; clear brown bark. Has nice, bushy habit and flowers freely when established. New and rare.

	Each	10
1½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 ft.	1 00	9 00

cassinoides. Withe Rod. Rich green leaves; white flowers in June; attractive, dark red berries; foliage nicely colored in fall.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00

dentatum. Arrow-wood. Curious, dented leaves, roughly heart-shaped, assuming rich purple and red in fall. Very ornamental hedge plant; greenish white flowers; pretty, dark blue berries in autumn.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

dilatatum. Japanese Bush Cranberry. Handsome, free-flowering variety, with pure white flowers in May and June, followed by scarlet fruits; has bright green foliage, coarsely toothed. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each.

Lantana. Wayfaring Tree. The large, white flower-clusters open in May, and are followed by red fruits; has peculiar soft foliage. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Viburnum Lentago. Sheepberry. Bright green leaves and fragrant, yellowish white flowers. Fruit oval and black. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

macrocephalum. Chinese Snowball. Large, robust shrub; leaves coarser and more oval than Lantana. White flowers in broad cymes, which attain a larger size than any other Viburnum. Specially recommended.

	Each	10
1 ½ ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
2 ft.	1 00	9 00

molle. Common Viburnum. Of robust habit, with dark green, hairy foliage and large blooms. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

nudum. Upright grower, with thick leaves and yellowish white flowers, changing to pink; dark blue fruit. 2½ to 3½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Opulus. High Cranberry. Very fine in flower, and berries are scarlet. Leaves are three-lobed and coarsely toothed.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
4 to 5 ft.	75	6 50

—nanum. A very dwarf, compact form of the preceding, seldom attaining more than one foot in height; fine for edging and bordering. 8 to 12 in., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—sterile. Snowball. Globes of pure white flowers. Very striking. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

prunifolium. Black Haw; Stag Bush. Lustrous green foliage resembling plum leaves; flowers pure white; fruit bluish black. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Sieboldii. Siebold's Viburnum. Long, thick leaves of glossy green, on stout branches, and panicles of white flowers.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50

tomentosum. Feltly leaves; flowers more flat than those of Plicatum; decorative red fruits changing to black. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—plenum (tomentosum plicatum). Japanese Snowball. Very handsome, with white flowers; most beautiful and useful; individual flowers large.



Viburnum Lentago



Vitex Agnus-castus

Viburnum tomentosum plenum, continued

and the balls are often over 3 inches across. The bush grows in a picturesque manner, with the branches at right angles to the main stem, and the dark green foliage is beautifully crimped.

	Each	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0 50	\$4 50
3 to 4 ft.	75	6 50
Standards.		1 50

VITEX Agnus-castus. Chaste Tree; Monk's Pepper Tree. Shrub or small tree, with strong aromatic odor; grayish, star-shaped foliage; flowers pale lilac from July to September. Very rare. 1½ to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

WEIGELA (Diervilla) amabilis. Vigorous and attractive shrub, with light pink flowers, freely borne on the spreading canes.

—*foliis variegatis*. Very charming, with variegated leaves. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

candida. Flowers pure white; strong grower, but has a refined appearance.

floribunda. Very free-flowering, vigorous growing shrub. Flowers brownish crimson in the bud, changing to bright crimson when opened.

hortensis alba (hortensis nivea). Beautiful white flowers and smooth leaves. Has a distinct spreading habit. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

hybrida, Eva Rathke. A remarkably free bloomer; flowers very distinct in color, being a rich reddish purple, quite different from anything heretofore offered.

Each	10
2 to 2½ ft.	\$0 50
2½ to 3½ ft.	75

—**Hendersonii.** Fine, compact habit; flowers medium size; outside of petals red.

—**Mme. Couturier.** Yellowish white, changing to pink.

—**Mme. Gustav Mallet.** Pink, bordered white.

—*nana variegata*. Leaves variegated with white. 2 to 2½ ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**Pascal.** An abundance of deep red flowers.

—**Van Houttei.** Carmine-red.

—**Verschaffeltii.** Delicate pink flowers.

lutea. Long, tube-shaped, pale yellow flowers.

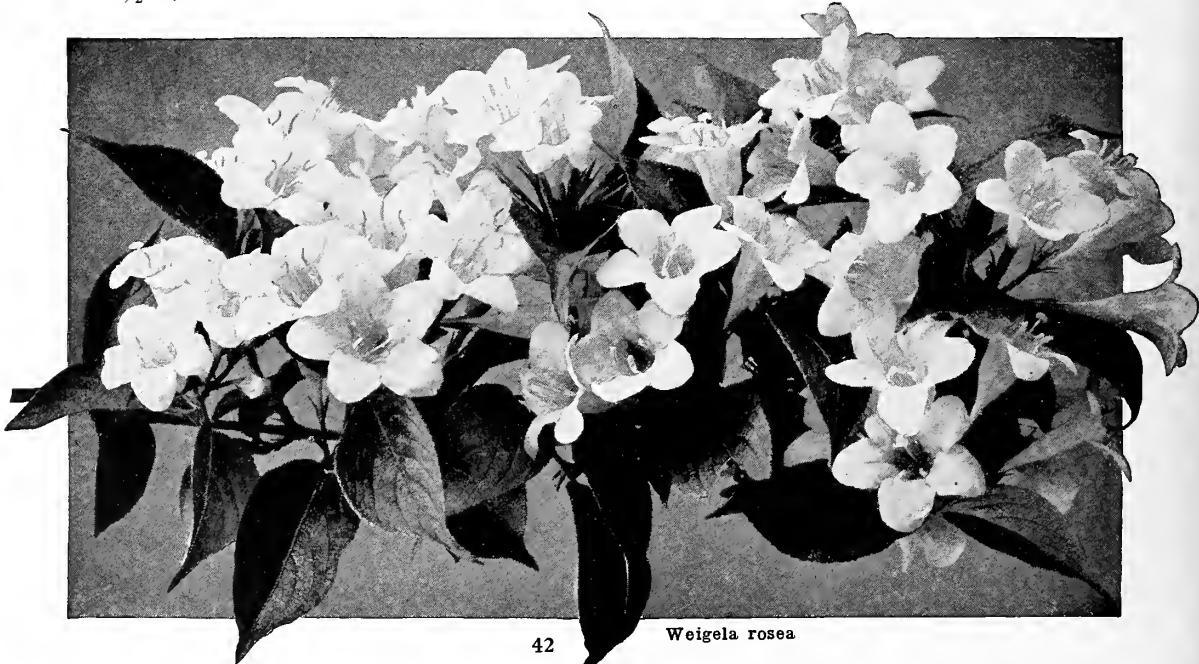
rosea. Handsome rose-colored flowers.

Above varieties, except where noted, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

XANTHOCERAS sorbifolia. Forms a round, upright bush, with smooth, reddish bark; foliage resembles the mountain-ash. Terminal clusters of orchid-like, white flowers, reddish copper-colored at base. Fine for massing. Early-flowering. 1½ to 2 ft., pot-grown, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia. Shrub Yellow-Root. Attractive, dwarf shrub, with exquisite compound leaves and slender racemes of curious, brownish purple flowers; autumnal tints are very pleasing. 1 to 1½ ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ZENOBIA pulverulenta (Andromeda speciosa). A low bush, with handsome white nodding flowers in clusters. Very attractive foliage, being covered with a bluish white bloom. 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



Weigela rosea

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*

HEDGE PLANTS

From the following list a hedge of any description can be selected, either formal, natural or defensive, and appropriate for any position. The hedge is a part of the grounds and garden, and in every way is more picturesque than an artificial fence.

As a general rule, hedge plants should be planted low and firm, so that the branches from the main stem apparently spring from the ground. In this way a solid hedge is acquired.

In planting California Privet for hedge purposes, it is well to set the plants an inch or two deeper than the union of the lower branches with the main stem. This causes the plants to sprout close to the ground and form a close, thick hedge.

If a dense hedge is desired, prune back hard for two or three years, as this encourages growth from the base. Where a wide hedge is required, dig a trench not less than 2 feet wide, and place the plants alternately at the distances noted in parentheses.

DECIDUOUS

BERBERIS <i>Thunbergii</i> . Barberry.	100	1000
15 to 18 in.....	\$15 00	\$125 00
1½ to 2 ft.....	17 50	150 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	22 50	175 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	27 50	225 00

CARPINUS <i>Betulus</i> . European Hornbeam.	100	
4 to 5 ft., bushy.....	(18 in.)..	\$40 00
5 to 6 ft., bushy.....	(22 in.)..	60 00

CRATÆGUS <i>Oxyacantha</i> . Common English Hawthorn.	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(18 in.)..	\$20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(24 in.)..	30 00

FAGUS <i>sylvatica</i> . European Beech.	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(15 in.)..	50 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.)..	75 00
4 to 5 ft.....	(20 in.)..	100 00

purplea . Purple Beech.	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(15 in.)..	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.)..	80 00
4 to 5 ft.....	(20 in.)..	120 00

LIGUSTRUM <i>Ibota</i> . New Japanese Privet.	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(6 in.)..	18 00
—Regelianum.		

1½ to 2 ft.....	(10 in.)..	20 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	(15 in.)..	25 00
ovalifolium	. California Privet.	100 1000
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$3 50	\$30 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	5 00	45 00
2½ to 3 ft.....	6 00	50 00
3 to 3½ ft.....	7 00	60 00
3½ to 4 ft.....	9 00	80 00
4 to 4½ ft.....	15 00	
4½ to 5 ft.....	25 00	

LONICERA <i>Morrowi</i> . Bush Honeysuckle.	100	
4 to 5 ft.....	(24 in.)..	\$30 00

SPIRÆA <i>Bumalda</i> , Anthony Waterer	100	
1½ to 2 ft.....	(15 in.)..	20 00

Van Houttei. White Spirea.	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(12 in.)..	20 00
3 to 4 ft.....	(18 in.)..	25 00

STEPHANANDRA <i>flexuosa</i> .	100	
2 to 3 ft.....	(9 in.)..	25 00

EVERGREEN

BUXUS. Boxwood. See page 17 for prices.

ILEX <i>crenata</i> . Japanese Holly.	100
12 to 15 in., pot-grown.....	\$60 00

OSMANTHUS <i>Aquifolium</i> .	1 to 2 ft.....	30 00
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PICEA <i>excelsa</i> . Norway Spruce.	1½ to 2 ft.....	50 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	75 00	
2½ to 3 ft.....	90 00	
3 to 4 ft.....	135 00	

TAXUS <i>baccata</i> <i>repandens</i> . Yew.	15 to 18 in.....	(18 in.).. 100 00
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<i>cuspidata</i> (<i>capitata</i>).	12 to 15 in.....	(15 in.).. 80 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	(18 in.)..	225 00

— <i>nana</i> (<i>brevifolia</i>).	15 to 18 in.....	(18 in.).. 100 00
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THUJA <i>fastigiata</i> (<i>pyramidalis</i>). Arborvitæ.	3½ to 4 ft.....	80 00
4 to 4½ ft.....		100 00

occidentalis.	2½ to 3 ft.....	60 00
3 to 4 ft.....		75 00

—Rosenthalii.	1½ to 2 ft.....	(12 in.).. 90 00
2 to 2½ ft.....	(15 in.)..	135 00

— <i>Wareana</i> (<i>occidentalis sibirica</i>). Siberian Arborvitæ.	1½ to 2 ft.....	(15 in.).. 75 00
2 ft.....		(20 in.).. 110 00

TSUGA <i>canadensis</i> . Hemlock.	1½ to 2 ft.....	55 00
2 to 2½ ft.....		85 00
2½ to 3 ft.....		110 00
3 to 4 ft.....		160 00

A Barberry hedge is a thing of beauty the year round and retains its symmetrical shape without constant trimming.

HARDY VINES Field- and Pot-Grown



HARDY Vines and Climbers do much toward beautifying a home in covering banks and bare spots, and giving beautiful shade and fragrance to the pergola and veranda. There is a charming diversity of habit and variety, so that kinds may be selected to harmonize with every surrounding. By careful selection, a succession of bloom may be had.

Some vines are best suited for shade, while others are distinctly of value for the embellishment they give to the house, porch or veranda, by reason of the large, beautiful flowers they bear. Among these might be specially mentioned the various large-flowering Clematis and the different forms of Wisteria. Most of them require some support, but the Ampelopsis, Hedera, etc., climb by aerial rootlets and will cling to brick, stone or rough wood surfaces. These are very useful for softening the rough corners of the house, and are of decided benefit to a wall inclined to be damp.

The vines should be firmly planted in a deep, rich soil, afterward watering thoroughly. An occasional top-dressing of decayed manure will assist them in making a strong growth.

ACTINIDIA arguta. Japanese climbing plant, with shining, dark green foliage. Flowers white, with purplish center, covering the whole vine. Edible fruits. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

Kolomikta. A very attractive vine, reaching a height of 15 feet. The foliage is beautifully variegated with white and pink when young. Flowers white, followed by ovoid blue fruit. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

polygama. Silver Sweet Vine. Excellent for covering walls, large trellises and screens. It has broadly lanceolate, bright green foliage; flowers white, with black anthers, fragrant and very freely produced; fruit edible. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

AKEBIA quinata. One of the best climbers, bearing numerous bunches of violet-brown flowers, which have a pleasant cinnamon odor. Leaflets are dark green and arranged five on one stalk. Very ornamental and of graceful appearance, giving dense shade; does best in sunny places. Strong, pot-grown plants, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

AMPELOPSIS heterophylla. Well adapted for covering rocks and low trelliswork; very pretty, three- or five-lobed leaves; handsome in autumn, with its abundance of light blue berries. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—*elegans*. Leaves blotched and striped white, flushed pink when young. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



Ampelopsis tricuspidata Veitchii

Ampelopsis quinquefolia. Virginia Creeper. Very large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in the fall; grows quickly and clings very firmly to walls, etc., when once established. Each 10

Field-grown plants, 5 to 7 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

Pot-grown plants, strong, 5 to 6 ft. 1 00 9 00

—*Engelmannii*. Similar to the preceding, with smaller and more dense foliage Each 10

Field-grown plants, 5 to 7 ft. \$0 75 \$6 50

Pot-grown plants, strong, 5 to 6 ft. 1 00 9 00

tricuspidata Lowii (Lowii). New Japanese Ivy. Like *A. Veitchii*, it clings to the smoothest surface, the small, prettily lobed foliage changes to a brilliant crimson in autumn. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—*Veitchii* (*Veitchii*). Japanese or Boston Ivy. Rapid-growing vine, having clusters of dark blue berries and handsome green foliage, assuming charming sun-tints in the fall. Perfectly hardy and the most popular of all vines. Each 10 100

Field-grown plants, 2-yr. \$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00

Field-grown plants, 3-yr. 60 5 50 45 00

Pot-grown plants, strong. 50 4 50 40 00

Extra-strong pot-grown

plants. 75 6 50 60 00

—*robusta* (*Veitchii robusta*). An entirely new variety, identical in many ways with the popular *A. Veitchii*, or Boston Ivy, but having very rich, dark-colored foliage and more robust habit; it

is quicker in growth Each 10

Field-grown plants, 2-yr. \$0 50 \$4 50

Pot-grown plants. 80 7 00

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho. Dutchman's Pipe.

A vigorous and rapid-flowering climber, bearing striking brownish colored flowers, resembling a pipe in shape; very large, round leaves, giving a tropical effect. Pot-grown plants, strong, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

BIGNONIA (Tecoma) grandiflora. Chinese Trumpet Vine. Bright green, compound leaves, very persistent. Its clusters of orange-red flowers are very showy. Fine for covering unsightly places, stumps and rockwork. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

radicans. Common Trumpet Vine. A splendid climbing vine, with large, brilliant orange-scarlet flowers in July and August, when it is a fine spectacle. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

CELASTRUS orbiculatus. Oriental Bittersweet. A rapid-climbing plant, with orange-yellow flowers and crimson seeds; first-class for trellis. Each 10

Field-grown plants. \$0 50 \$4 50

Strong field-grown plants. 75 6 50

scandens. False Bittersweet. A native vine, of rapid growth, with large leaves and yellow flowers; the bright orange-colored pods split crosswise, disclosing scarlet seeds, and together these form a bright spot all through the winter. Each 10

Field-grown plants. \$0 40 \$3 50

Extra-strong field-grown plants. 60 5 50

CLEMATIS. These beautiful and attractive vines are constantly in demand, and cannot be excelled where brilliant color effects are desired. Valuable for verandas and trellises. They like a moist, loamy soil and a rather sunny position, growing without any care and giving a rich display.

Strong, pot-grown plants, except where noted, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10

Hybrid Large-flowering Varieties—

florida, *Duchess of Edinburgh*. Double; white; fragrant.

Jackmanii. One of the best; large, rich, velvety purple flowers in profusion.

—Mme. *Baron Veillard*. Satin pink.

lanuginosa. The flowers are flat, and from 3 to 6 inches broad, appearing continuously throughout the summer; pale lavender in color, foliage consists of three simple leaflets.

—Henryi. Large; creamy white; fine form.

—Lawsoniana. Blue; large flowers.

Viticella. Pretty blue flowers, about 2 inches broad, with four purple petals; leaves composed of three entire leaflets; very good climbers for trellis-work.

—M. Koster. Rosy pink.

—Ville de Lyon. Dark carmine.

Other varieties, for collections, can be supplied.

paniculata. Japanese Virgin's Bower. The most useful and beautiful of hardy vines; a luxuriant grower, profuse bloomer, with fine foliage. The white flowers are very pretty, fragrant, and resemble snowflakes in late summer.

Each 10 100

Field-grown plants \$0 40 \$3 50 \$30 00

Pot-grown plants 75 6 50

virginiana. Common Virgin's Bower. A strong-growing climber, with prettily cut foliage, producing a profusion of white flowers in August. Field-grown plants, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

EUONYMUS radicans. Very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine; dull green leaves, with whitish veins; grows rapidly; self-clinging. Strong, pot-grown plants, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 for 100.

—acuta. A rooting and climbing shrub with pointed leaves. Pot-grown plants, 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—Carrieri. Low-growing, with spreading branches and shiny green leaves. Strong, pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 for 100.

—variegatus. Fine vine, with clinging tendrils. Compact; variegated, small leaves. Strong, pot-grown plants, 40c. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 for 100.

—vegetus. A pretty low-trailing evergreen with aerial rootlets which cling to any support. Has round leaves and produces an abundance of showy red fruits with yellow pods.

Extra-strong, bushy, Each 10 100

field-grown plants, 2 to

3 ft. high and spread \$2 00 \$18 00

Strong, pot-grown plants 50 4 50 \$40 00



Hedera helix



Clematis lanuginosa Henryi

HEDERA canariensis (helix canariensis). Irish Ivy. Large, handsome, dark green foliage, fine for covering; needs shading from sun during winter months.

colchica dentata (dentata). Leaves large, handsome dark green; the largest-leaved variety of all. Fine, large plants.

—variegata (dentata variegata). A handsome form of the preceding with a fine white margin and beautifully variegated in the center.

helix. English Ivy. This is the popular, small-leaved variety, and has proved perfectly hardy. Is now very extensively used in this country for covering brick and stone walls and dwellings.

Each 10 100

Pot-grown plants, 4 ft. \$0 35 \$3 00 \$25 00

Extra-strong plants, 4 ft. 50 4 00 35 00

Pot-grown, trained on sticks— Each 10

2 1/2 to 3 ft. high \$0 75 \$6 50

3 to 3 1/2 ft. high 1 25 11 00

Specimens with many branches—

4 to 4 1/2 ft. high 1 75 15 00

4 1/2 to 5 ft. high 2 25 20 00

Extra-heavy specimens—

5 to 7 ft. 3 00 27 00

Globe-shaped— Per pair

Globe 18 in. diam., total height 2 1/2 ft. \$16 00

Globe 2 ft. diam., total height 3 ft. 20 00

Globe 2 1/2 ft. diam., total height 3 1/2 ft. 25 00

Pyramids— Per pair

3 ft. \$10 00 6 ft. \$35 00

4 ft. 15 00 7 ft. 40 00

5 ft. 25 00 8 ft. 50 00

Hanging-baskets, \$5 each.

—arborescens. Tree Ivy. Very ornamental; produces an abundance of vari-colored berries in winter.

—Cænwoodiana. Leaves small, blackish green, with whitish veins. An excellent Ivy for walls.

—conglomerata. Non-climbing variety, with small, twisted foliage crowded together; of compact, prostrate growth; valuable for covering rocks.

—Lee's Silver. New. This fine new variety is very heavily marbled with white.

—palmata. Leaves medium size, deep green, tinted bronze.

Any of the above, except where noted, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

HUMULUS Lupulus. Hop Vine. The Hop has fine, large, three-lobed leaves, rough on both sides, giving a fine shade and making an excellent arbor or screen plant, producing its loose and paper-like, straw-yellow hops in the fall. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

JASMINUM nudiflorum. Naked-flowering Jasmine. Branchlets green and four-angled, bearing pretty yellow flowers before the little hairy leaves appear in March. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

officinale. White Jasmine. A graceful, slender grower, with lustrous, compound leaves and delicate, fragrant, white flowers. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LONICERA flava. Yellow Trumpet Honeysuckle. A choice and rare species, with bright yellow flowers, arranged in clusters, and glaucous foliage; handsome scarlet berries in fall. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

japonica (chinensis). Fine, dark foliage, shaded purple; pleasing cream-colored flowers, very fragrant and profuse. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**aureo-reticulata (reticulata aurea).** Handsome foliage, netted and spotted bright yellow, and cream-colored flowers. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$35 for 100.

—**Halliana.** Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle. A strong grower and constant bloomer. Flowers open white, changing to buff; very fragrant; delicate looking; a choice variety. Pot-grown plants, 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 for 100.

Periclymenum (belgica). Fragrant Dutch Honeysuckle. Flowers bright red outside and yellow inside; fragrant; blooms all summer. Pot-grown plants, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

LYCIUM barbarum. Has long, flat leaves, shiny green, and arching branches; grows vigorously. Light purple flowers in June and July.

europaeum. Pale violet flowers with reddish veins. Has broader leaves and erect branches; really a shrub.

All Lyciums, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10



Schizophragma hydrangeoides

PERIPLOCA græca. Silk Vine. A high-growing climber, with numerous, handsome, very narrow, dark green, shining leaves. The fragrant, star-shaped flowers are chocolate-brown in color. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

POLYGONUM baldschuanicum. A useful climbing plant; perfectly hardy; a strong grower, covering itself with a sheet of snowy white flowers, delicately suffused with pink, and borne in long racemes. Particularly fine when allowed to scramble over old trees. Pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

PUERARIA Thunbergiana. Kudzu Vine. A most remarkable rapid-growing vine, unparalleled for ornament and shade. Produces a multitude of graceful, hairy, twining stems, 40 to 50 feet long in a season. Exceedingly valuable for any position where quick shade is desired. The numerous leaves are dark green and of a soft, woolly texture. The purple, pea-shaped flowers, borne in racemes 4 to 6 inches long, are suggestive of miniature clusters of wisteria.

2-yr. plants	\$0 25	\$2 20
3-yr. plants	35	3 00
Strong, pot-grown plants	75	6 50

SCHIZOPHRAGMA hydrangeoides. Climbing Hydrangea. This, like the ivies, climbs by means of aerial rootlets, covering tree-trunks, walls, etc. Has bright green, round leaves, and flowers similar to a hydrangea; when in flower in the summer months makes a beautiful display. Each 10

Pot-grown plants	\$1 50	\$13 00
Extra-strong plants	\$2 to 3 00	

TECOMA. See *Bignonia*.

VITIS Coignetiae. Crimson Glory Vine. Beautiful and rare. It is a strong and free grower, bearing large, heart-shaped leaves, 10 inches long, deep, rich green above and soft buff-yellow beneath, assuming brilliant autumnal tints. Fruits black. Strong, pot-grown plants, \$1 each, \$9 for 10.

WISTERIA floribunda (brachybotrys). A short-clustered Japanese species, with purple flowers and silky leaflets. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10; pot-grown plants, \$1.50 to \$3 each; plants in tubs, \$4 to \$7.50 each.

—**macrobotrys (multijuga).** Japanese Loose-clustered Wisteria. A rare species, with purplish or lilac-colored flowers, borne in immense clusters, sometimes 2 feet in length. The individual flowers and leaflets are larger than in Chinensis. Very fine and conspicuous, growing rapidly and blooming profusely. \$1 each, \$9 for 10; pot-grown plants, \$2 to \$4 each; specimens in tubs, \$5 to \$10.

—**alba (multijuga alba).** Very rare; large, white clusters of flowers. \$1 each, \$9 for 10; pot-grown plants, \$2 to \$4 each; specimens in tubs, \$5 to \$10.

—**roseo-plena (multijuga roseo-plena).** A double variety with pale pink flowers. \$1.50 each, \$13.50 for 10; pot-grown, \$2.50 to \$5 each.

sinensis (chinensis). Chinese Wisteria. A very strong grower, it climbs high and twines tightly; has pale green foliage; blooms very profusely early in summer; flowers sky-blue, in long, pendulous clusters. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; pot-grown plants, \$1.50 to \$3 each; specimens in tubs, \$4 to \$7.50 each; standards, 3-yr. head, \$3 each.

—**alba (chinensis alba).** White Chinese Wisteria. A choice variety with white flowers. Both this and the preceding may be grown as bushes for the lawn. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10; pot-grown plants, \$1.50 to \$3 each; specimens in tubs, \$4 to \$7.50 each.

Our new Rose book contains descriptions of over four hundred Roses, and many illustrations. All the worthwhile Roses are included. It is yours for the asking.



Aquilegia or Columbine (see page 48).

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS



Y THIS term is meant such plants as may be allowed to remain permanently in the open ground, whose foliage dies down to, or near, the ground each autumn, coming forth again with renewed vigor the following spring.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have many acres planted with the finest varieties, and we are constantly searching for and adding new and rare varieties of merit to our extensive collection.

Hardy plants have many claims, both practical and artistic, and their cultivation in this country is having a wonderful development. So few understand how easy and simple it is to grow a large and choice collection, as very little care, if any, is needed. A fairly good soil to begin with, with occasional enrichings, a little cultivation to eradicate the weeds, and cutting down of the old tops after the foliage has matured.

Among the Hardy Perennials there is such a variety in color and time of blooming that a continuous, pleasing effect can be had from early spring to late fall by a judicious selection of varieties. They may be set out either in fall or spring. We have indicated the time of flowering, also the height of the plant, in order to facilitate the selection for any purpose. The approximate height of the Hardy Perennials in this catalogue is represented in feet and inches, and the flowering periods are taken in the vicinity of New York.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

ACANTHUS mollis. Bear's Breech. Shapely foliage and showy purple flowers. 3 feet. July, Aug.

ACERANTHUS diphyllus roseus (*Epimedium diphyllum roseum*). Small rose-colored flowers.

ACHILLEA filipendulina. Fern-leaved Yarrow; Milfoil. A showy variety, with dense heads of yellow flowers. 3 feet. June, July.

Millefolium roseum. Finely cut, rich green leaves; pink flowers in compact heads. 2 feet. June-Sept.

Ptarmica, The Pearl. The double pure white flowers are borne in great profusion on strong, erect stems. 2 feet. June-Sept.

tomentosa. Woolly Yarrow. Bright yellow flowers; excellent for rockeries. 1 foot. June.

ACONITUM autumnale. Monkshood. A tall plant, with spikes of showy blue, helmet-shaped flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

Fischeri. One of the choicest Aconitums, which produces strong spikes of large, dark blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

Lycocotonum. Tall, with long, slender racemes of pale yellow flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June, July.

Napellus bicolor. One of the earliest and best, with a profusion of pale blue-and-white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

Sparks' Variety. A tall variety, with branching spikes of blue flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.

Wilsonii. A tall variety from China, with violet-blue flowers. 5 to 6 feet. Sept.

All Aconitums, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

ACORUS Calamus. Marsh Plant; Sweet Flag. Erect and rush-like foliage. 2 feet. June, July.

—**variegatus.** Variegated Sweet Flag. Foliage beautifully striped with white; well adapted for moist ground. 2 feet.

ACTAEA spicata. Baneberry. White. A very hardy plant, producing clusters of white berries late in the fall. 1½ feet. May, June.

—**rubra.** Flowers white; berries bright red. A very showy variety. Actæas love shady places. 1½ feet. May, June.

ADONIS amurensis. Bird's-Eye. Pretty fern-like foliage and large yellow flowers. 1 foot. April, May. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ÆGOPODIUM Podagraria variegatum. Bishop's Weed. A rapid grower; fine for borders or beds and covering barren places. 1 foot.

—**plena.** A double form of the above. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

ÆTHIONEMA coridifolium. Resembles the iberis in growth, with clusters of rosy lilac flowers. 1 foot. June.

—**grandiflorum.** Hard-wooded and shrubby, with dense spikes of rose-colored flowers. 1 ft. May, June.

ÆTHIOPAPPUS. See *Centaurea*.

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

AJUGA reptans. Bugle. Blue flowers; compact growth. 6 inches. May, June.



Anemone canadensis

ALSTRÆMERIA chilensis. Chilian Lily. A tuberous-rooted plant, with large, lily-like, orange-colored flowers. Protect in winter. 2 feet. July, Aug.

ALTHÆA rosea. Hollyhock. A well-known and stately perennial, with long spikes of showy flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.

Alleghany Mammoth. Single; assorted colors; fringed petals. July, Aug.

Double. Carmine-Rose, Crimson, Light Yellow, Rose-Salmon, Sulphur-Yellow, and White.

Single. Assorted colors only.

ALYSSUM rostratum. Beaked Madwort. A good rock-plant, with heads of yellow flowers. 1 foot. June-Aug.

saxatile compactum. Rock Madwort; Golden Tuft. Large, compact masses of yellow flowers in early spring; excellent for rockery. 1 foot. April, May.

—**fl.-pl.** Bright golden masses of double yellow flowers; a most effective plant for rockwork. 1 foot. April, May. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

AMARYLLIS. See *Lycoris*.

AMSONIA Tabernæmontana. A strong, shrub-like plant, with spikes of delicate blue flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

ANCHUSA Italica, Dropmore. Alkanet. A great improvement on the type, with large, gentian-blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

—**Opal.** A new variety, with pale blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. May-July.

myosotidiflora. A new species from the Caucasian Mountains, which produces graceful panicles of bright blue flowers. April, May.

All Anchusas, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

ANEMONE. Windflower. Japanese Anemones are among the best autumn-flowering plants; they require protection in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

canadensis (pennsylvanica). A pretty native. 1 foot. June to August.

hupehensis. From central China. Closely allied to *A. japonica*. 1 foot. August until autumn. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

japonica alba. Pure white, showing yellow anthers.

—**Alice.** Carmine rose; very free-flowering.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Anemone japonica alba, Geante des Branches.

A new variety, with large white flowers.

—**Kriemhilde.** Semi-double, large, rosy pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

—**Loreley.** Cup-shaped silvery pink flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

—**Queen Charlotte.** A strong grower, producing large, semi-double, pink flowers.

—**Whirlwind.** Semi-double; white.

—**rubra.** The darkest red variety.

Pulsatilla. Pasque Flower. Well adapted for rockwork or border, flowers varying from lilac to purple. 1 foot. April, May.

sylvestris. Snowdrop Windflower. Large, nodding, sweet-scented, white flowers, tinged lavender. 1 to 1½ feet. April, May.

ANTHEMIS montana. Marguerite. One of the most satisfactory perennials; flowers creamy white. 2 feet. June-Oct.

tinctoria Kelwayi. Golden Marguerite. Flowers rich yellow; fine for cutting. A very popular sort and largely planted. 2 feet. June-Oct.

ANTHERICUM. See *Paradisea*.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine. Showy perennials, with delicate colored flowers; excellent plants for the rockery. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.

alpina. Flowers blue and white.

cærulea. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Large, blue-and-white, long-spurred flowers.

canadensis. American Columbine. A compact plant, with red-and-yellow flowers.

chrysanthæ. Golden Spurred Columbine. Flowers fragrant, numerous; yellow. Very showy flowers. A fine variety. 2 to 3 inches across.

flabellata nana-alba. Dwarf, with pure white flowers.

formosa hybrida (California Hybrids). A fine collection of distinct colors, such as Yellow, Pink, Orange, Red, etc.

—**truncata.** Flowers yellow-tinged, with short petals.

Skinneri. Mexican Columbine. Greenish yellow, with long red spurs.

vulgaris flore-pleno alba. Double-flowering European Columbine. Double, white flowers.

—*nivea grandiflora* (*nivea grandiflora*). Compact habit, with an abundance of large white flowers.

Double, Assorted. All colors mixed. Fine hybrids.

ARABIS alpina. Rock Cress. Adapted for rock-gardens and borders; pure white flowers. 5 inches. April, May.

—*flore-pleno.* A double form of the preceding.

ARALIA cachemirica (cashmeriana). An attractive foliage plant with large panicles of small white flowers in early summer. 5 to 8 feet.

ARENARIA montana. Sandwort. A good rock-plant, with white flowers. 4 inches. April, May.

ARISÆMA triphyllum. Indian Turnip. Interesting native plant, having showy red berries in early fall. 1½ feet. May.

ARMERIA. See *Statice*.

ARNEBIA echioides. A rock-plant with yellow flowers, spotted purple, fading to pure yellow. 9 inches. May.

ARTEMISIA Abrotanum. Southernwood; Old Man. Green, glabrous foliage; yellowish white flowers. Usually grown for its handsome pleasant-scented leaves. 2 to 3 feet.

lactiflora. An excellent hardy border plant, producing large, branching panicles of sweetly scented, creamy white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Purshiana. A silvery white form, useful for margins or borders. 1½ feet.

Stelleriana. Old Woman. Foliage deeply cut; silvery white; a fine plant for rockeries. 1½ feet.

ASARUM canadense. Wild Ginger. Flowers chocolate-brown and greenish purple, borne close to the ground; does well in the shade. 9 inches. May.

ASCLEPIAS incarnata. Swamp Milkweed. Flowers fragrant, purple, in umbels. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug. **tuberosa.** Butterfly Weed. A remarkably showy plant with several erect umbels of bright orange flowers. 2 feet. July, Aug.

ASPERULA odorata. Sweet Woodruff; Waldmeister. A sweet-scented herb; when dried, used in flavoring wine; flowers white. 6 to 8 inches. May, June.

ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy; Starwort. These are very handsome and useful. The list of sorts we give is a selection of the finest varieties, and these should not be omitted from the perennial garden, especially as they flower when few hardy plants are in bloom.

acris. Violet-blue. 1 foot. Aug., Sept.

alpinus. Blue Mountain Daisy. Fine for the rockery. 5 to 10 inches. May, June.

—albus. Flowers pure white.

—ruber. Dark purplish red.

Amellus roseus. Lilac-rose. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

amethystinus. Bright lilac. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

ericoides. Flowers small, white, borne in great clusters. 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

grandiflorus. Flowers large; deep purple. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

laevigatus. Long sprays of deep blue flowers. 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

novae-angliae. Flowers large; purplish blue. 4 to 5 feet. Sept., Oct.

—Lil Fardel. One of the finest varieties of the New England Aster. Flowers large, rich, clear pink. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—roseus. A delicate rose variety.

novi-belgii, St. Egwin. A novelty of recent introduction. Densely branched, with pink flowers; fine for cutting. 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

ptarmicoides. Small, pure white flowers; habit erect, dwarf. 1 foot. Aug., Sept.

Shortii. Long, graceful sprays of azure-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

subcæruleus. Flowers bright mauve. 1 foot. June, July.

tataricus. One of the tallest and latest-flowering Asters. Bluish violet. 5 to 6 feet. Oct.

trinervius. Rich violet-purple; very late. 2 to 3 feet. Oct., Nov.

T. S. Ware. Light blue. 3½ feet. Sept.

versicolor. Flowers small, white, changing to rose. 3 feet. Sept.

White Queen. One of the best white Asters. 4 feet. Sept.

ASTILBE Arendsi. We have a fine collection of these hardy hybrid Astilbes that will thrive in any good rich soil if given plenty of water during the growing season. Flowers in showy panicles, freely produced. June, July.

Except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

—Brunhilde. Creamy pink flowers, shaded lilac. 4 feet.

—Ceres. A handsome lilac-rose combination with a pleasing silvery sheen. 4 feet.

—Gloria. A recent introduction that is conspicuously beautiful with its dense, feathery plumes of brilliant dark pink, shaded lilac. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 per doz.

—Juno. Strong-growing plant over 3 feet tall, with deep purplish pink plumes.

—Kriemhilde. A charming variety with feathery spikes of a beautiful shade of salmon-pink. 3 feet.

—Pink Pearl. The small, delicate pink, pearl-like flowers are bunched together in dense panicles. 3 ft.

—Siegfried. The darkest of all the hybrids in color—a dark crimson; spikes much divided. 3 feet.

—Venus. Bright deep violet-rose. 2½ to 3½ feet.

—Vesta. Lilac-rose. 2½ to 3½ feet.

—Walkure. Late-flowering and strikingly beautiful with its pink-and-salmon pyramidal trusses and horizontal side trusses. 3 feet.

Astilbe Davidii. David's False Goat Beard. A new plant, with handsomely cut foliage and deep rosy violet flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

grandis. A fine species with white flowers. 2 to 2½ feet. June, July.

Mørheimii. This is similar to *A. Davidii*, with white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. June, July. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Princess Juliania. Flowers bright crimson-pink. 3 to 3½ feet. June, July.

ASTRANTIA major. Masterwort. A desirable plant for a moist situation. Pale pink flowers. 1 to 2 feet. May, June.

AUBRIETIA deltoidea. False Wall Cress. Fine for rockeries; dark violet. 6 inches. All Aubrietas flower in April and May.

—græca. Dwarf; large-flowering; dark violet; 6 inches.

BAPTISIA australis. False Indigo. A strong-growing plant, desirable for wild garden or border. Has racemes of lupine-like flowers, dark blue in color. 3 to 4 feet. May-July.

tinctoria. Racemes of yellow, pea-shaped flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

BELEM CANDA (Pardanthus) chinensis. Blackberry Lily. Orange-colored flowers, spotted with purple-brown, 2 inches across; seed resembles blackberries. A very showy perennial and well adapted for border planting. 3 feet. July, Aug.

BELLIS perennis. English Daisy. An old-fashioned plant, but always interesting; white-and-pink flowers. 5 inches. May, June. \$1 for 10, \$7 for 100.

BOCCONIA cordata. Plume Poppy. An interesting and beautiful plant, well adapted to planting in the shrubbery, borders or massing for effect. It will grow in any soil or situation. Creamy white flowers. 6 to 8 feet. July, Aug.



Hardy Asters

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

BOLTONIA *asteroides*. Has pure white, aster-like flowers, produced in great profusion. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

latiscama. Similar to the preceding, with pinkish lavender flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—nana. A dwarf form. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

CACTUS, Hardy. See *Pediocactus*, *Echinocereus*, and *Opuntia*.

CALAMINTHA. See *Satureia*.

CALIMERIS *incisa*. Has light blue, aster-like flowers. 2 feet. July, Aug.

CALLIRHOE *involucrata*. Poppy Mallow. An elegant trailing plant, with finely divided foliage; large, saucer-shaped flowers of deep rosy crimson, with white center. 1 foot. June-Sept.

CALTHA *palustris*. Marsh Marigold. Yellow flowers in early spring. 1 foot. April, May.

—monstrosa-pleno (*palustris flore-pleno*). Double-flowering Marsh Marigold. A double form of the above. 1 foot. April, May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CALYSTEGIA. See *Convolvulus*.

CAMPANULA. Bellflower. These are among the most important of hardy plants; they combine a large range of habit and color, and are perfectly hardy.

alliariæfolia. White; bell-shaped. 2 feet. July.

carpatica. Harebell. Flowers large, erect, light blue. 5 to 7 inches. July, Aug.

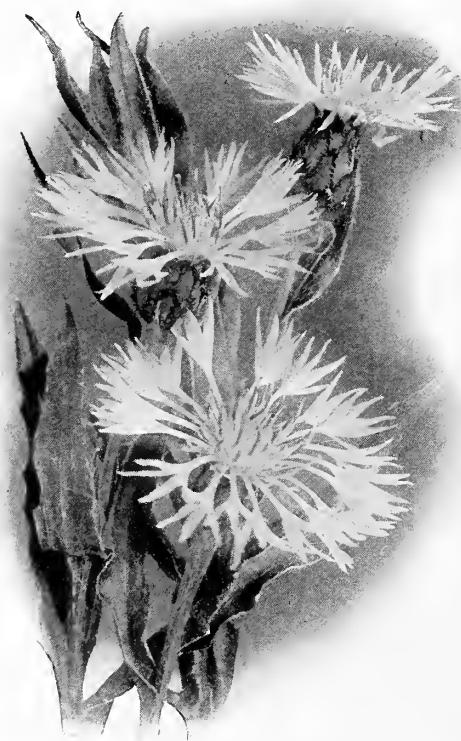
—alba. A white form of the above.

glomerata. Forms a dense tuft of dark green foliage, covered with globular, dark blue flowers. 1½ feet. June, July.

latifolia macrantha. Deep purple flowers, nearly as large as Canterbury Bells. 3 feet. June, July.

latiloba (grandis). Great Blue Bellflower. Blue, bell-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. May, June.

—alba (grandis alba). A large white variety of the above.



Centaurea montana

Campanula Medium. Canterbury Bells. An old favorite and always satisfactory: Blue, Rose or White. 2 feet. June.

—calycanthema. Cup-and-Saucer Canterbury Bells. This is the quaintest and most popular of all the hardy, old-fashioned garden plants. In Blue, Lilac, Rose and White.

persicifolia. Peach-leaved Bellflower. Large, cup-shaped blue flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

—alba grandiflora. A white variety of the above.

punctata (nobilis). Noble Bellflower. Drooping flowers, spotted reddish violet or white. 2 feet. June, July.

pyramidalis. Steeple Bellflower. Long spikes, covered with blue flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—alba. A white form of the above.

rotundifolia. Blue Bells of Scotland. Blue, bell-shaped flowers; a fine rock plant. 1 foot. June-Aug.

CARYOPTERIS *incana* (*Mastacanthus*). Blue Spirea. Lavender-colored flowers. Fine for edging shrubbery borders. 3 to 4 feet. Sept., Oct.

CASSIA *marilandica*. Bright yellow, odd-shaped flowers. 5 to 6 feet. July-Sept.

CATANANCHE *cærulea bicolor*. Cupid's Dart. White flowers, with slight suffusion of purple in center. Free-blooming and valuable for cutting. 2 feet. June-Aug.

CENTAUREA *dealbata*. Compact habit; deep pink flowers. 1½ feet. July, Aug.

macrocephala. The most showy Centaurea, with large, thistle-like yellow flowers. 3 feet. July, Aug.

montana. Perennial Cornflower. Large flowers, resembling the blue Cornflowers. 2 feet. June-Sept.

—alba. A fine white form of the above.

—rosea. A fine rose form.

nigra variegata. Variegated Buttonweed. Foliage variegated; flowers purple. 2 feet. July, Aug.

orientalis. Pretty, light yellow flowers. 3 feet. July.

—rubra. A red form of the above.

pulcherrima (*Ætheopappus pulcherrimus*). Fine for cutting as it lasts a long time. Resembles the annual Sweet Sultan. Pink. 2 to 3 feet. July, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ruthenica. Foliage fern-like; flowers sulphur-yellow. July, Aug.

CENTRANTHUS *ruber*. Deep red, handsome, wild-garden plants for wall or rockeries. 3 feet. June, July.

—albus. Same as above, except white flowers.

CEPHALARIA *alpina*. Roundheads. Very tall-growing; flower-heads pale primrose-yellow; fine for cutting. 5 feet. June, July.

CERASTIUM *tormentosum*. Snow-in-Summer. Bright, silvery foliage, with white flowers; suitable for the rockery or planting in dry, sunny places and on steep banks; useful for carpet-bedding. 6 inches. May, June.

CERATOSTIGMA plumbaginoides (*Plumbago Largentii*). Blue Leadwort. A dwarf plant of spreading habit, covered during the fall months with beautiful deep blue flowers. 6 to 12 inches. Aug., Sept.

CHEIRANTHUS *Cheiri*. Wallflower. Double and single, bronze and yellow flowers in summer. Protect in winter. 1½ feet.

CHELONE *glabra*. Turtlehead. Terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

Lyonii. Dark, glossy foliage and spikes of red or purplish red flowers. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, HARDY. When planted in sheltered locations, particularly at the base of walls, buildings, or shrubbery, the Hardy or Pompon Chrysanthemums are wonderfully satisfactory, carrying on an effective display of flowers, long after the ordinary garden flowers are destroyed

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Chrysanthemums, Hardy, continued

by frost. Even after light falls of snow, it is sometimes possible to cut uninjured clusters.

They are divided into three groups: Early-flowering, Hardy Pompons, Small-flowering or Button.

These varieties have been selected from an immense list, and are undoubtedly the best, comprising a wide range of forms and colors. They should be planted as soon as the weather permits, in early spring, and protected in winter with a litter of leaves and straw.

Early-flowering Varieties.—Excellent, early outdoor sorts, having been tested and proved to flower before frost sets in—from the middle of September to November.

A. Barham. Orange-bronze.

Antoinette Lanquetot. White, flushed lilac-rose.

Belle Mauve. Mauve.

Border Beauty. Semi-double; yellow and red

Brune Poitevine. Deep crimson.

Carmelite. Deep golden yellow.

Carrie, or Seven Oaks. Deep golden yellow.

Chaldon. Reddish crimson.

Champagne. Bright ruby-red.

Champ d'Or. Deep canary-yellow; dwarf.

Comtesse de Cariel. Orange-bronze.

Cranfordia. Deep bronzy yellow. One of the best.

Cranford's Pink.

Cranford's White.

Debutante. White.

Eden Nonin. Bright rose.

Etheil Blades. Chestnut-scarlet.

Etoile d'Or. Yellow.

Firelight. Carmine, shaded scarlet.

Fleuve Rouge. Coppery red.

Framefield White. Early white; semi-double.

Francis. Bronzy red.

Goacher's Crimson. Bright crimson.

Hortense Malgat. Pink.

Harrie. Bronzy orange on a gold ground.

Jack Banister. Yellow, shaded copper.

Jimmie. Crimson-purple.

La Somme. Deep mauve-pink.

Le Pactole. Bronzy yellow.

L'Argentuillars. Deep chestnut in color.

May Suydam. Rose-pink.

Miss F. Collier. Pure white.

Miss B. Hamilton. Deep yellow.

Mme. Aug. Nonin. Dwarf pink.

Mr. Rux. Bronzy yellow.

Mrs. Dean Emery. Bronzy yellow.

Mrs. Francis Bergen. White tinged pink; semi-double.

Mrs. Harrison Craig. Yellow, orange, and crimson.

Mrs. J. Fielding. Dwarf; reddish bronze.

Nina Blick. Reddish bronze.

Normandie. Delicate pink.

Orion. Clear yellow.

Perle Chatillonaise. Creamy white, with rose shading.

Provence. Pink, tipped yellow.

Well's Scarlet. Dwarf; reddish terra-cotta.

Yellow Normandie. Yellow.

Pompons, Hardy—

Acto. Dahlia-like petals; bright rose.

Hijos. Primrose-pink, shaded white.

Kenneth. Pure white.

Lilian Doty. Rose-pink; resembles a miniature dahlia.

Model. Dwarf early white.

Rita. Bright pink.

Rosinante. Deep pink.

Skibo. Bronzy yellow.

The Czar. Golden bronze.

Tokio. Large; red, striped yellow.

White Doty. Pure white; resembles a small dahlia.

Small-flowering or Button Varieties—

Brown Bessie. Dark bronzy red.

Elizabeth. Bright rose, overlaid violet.

Irene. Pure white; early.

Chrysanthemums, Small-flowering, continued

Klondike. Brilliant yellow.

Mimosa. Soft pink; early.

Mirabeau. Pink, shading to deep buff in center.

Nellie Rainsford. Bronze-pink; very dwarf.

Zenobia. Bright clear yellow; very early.

Plants for spring delivery, out of 2½-inch pots, ready for delivery about April 15, 20 cts. each, \$1.80 for 10, \$12 per 100.

Other Chrysanthemums—

arcticum. Arctic Daisy. Among fall-flowering perennials this is one of the best. It forms an attractive clump of dark green foliage, and in September multitudes of white, slightly tinged flowers, 2 inches wide, appear. 12 to 18 inches. Sept.-Nov.

maximum flore-pleno. A double-flowering variety which has been very satisfactory. 1½ feet. June, July. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—Shasta Daisy. Large white flowers; blooms profusely all summer.

nipponicum. Numerous large white flowers, on long, stiff stems, and thick, green foliage. Fine for cutting. 2 feet. Sept., Oct.

CIMICIFUGA dahurica. Snakeroot. Large spikes of creamy white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Sept.

racemosa. Tall, hardy and ornamental; suited for the back of borders or for partially shaded places; white racemes of flowers. 4 to 5 feet. June, July.

—simplex. Tall, graceful spikes of white flowers, lasting a long time when cut. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CLAYTONIA virginica. Spring Beauty. Produces clusters of light pink flowers in April and May.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. Large clusters of fragrant blue flowers. Shrubby. 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

Fremontii. Purple; very distinct. 1 foot. June, July.

grata. A shrubby variety, with white flowers. 2 feet. Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

montana grandiflora. A vigorous climber, with numerous strong stems, often reaching a height of 15 to 20 feet, with sweet-scented, white flowers. May. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—rubens. A new variety, with large, soft rosy red flowers, which often measure 3 inches across. 15 to 20 feet. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.



Shasta Daisy

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Clematis montana undulata. The flowers are bluish white, often 3 inches across, with undulated petals. 15 to 20 feet. May. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—**Wilsonii.** Introduced from northern China some years ago. Its white flowers are larger than any other Montana variety; well adapted for pillars and pergolas. 15 to 20 feet. Aug. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

recta (erecta). A useful herbaceous variety, being very desirable for cutting. The flowers are white and borne on long stems in large, showy clusters. 3 feet. June, July.

—**plena (erecta flore-pleno).** This is a double form of the single-flowering type, which produces a profusion of fragrant white flowers in broad, terminal clusters. 2 to 3 feet. June, July. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

—**purpurea (erecta purpurea).** A dark purple-leaved variety, which makes a fine contrast with the pure white flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July. 75 cts. each, \$6.50 for 10.

CONVALLARIA majalis. Lily-of-the-Valley. Pure white flowers. 8 to 10 inches. May, June. Field-grown clumps.

—**Fortunei.** In growth much stronger than the former with larger foliage and flowers than the type. 8 to 10 inches. May.

Field-grown clumps of the above, 50c. each, \$4.50 for 10

CONVOLVULUS japonicus flore-pleno (*Calystegia pubescens flore-pleno*). A creeping vine, with double flesh-colored flowers. May-Aug.

COREOPSIS floribunda. This is the only variety of Coreopsis which is a true perennial. Clumps of it have been standing for five years without being transplanted; flowers bright yellow. Very showy when in bloom. One of the best. 2 feet. June-Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

lanceolata. Begins to flower early in June and continues in flower until killed back by the frost; until then it is one mass of golden yellow; the flowers are borne on long, graceful stems, making them invaluable for cutting. Fine for the perennial border. 2 feet. June-Oct.

verticillata. A small, yellow-flowering variety, with finely divided foliage. 2 feet. July, Aug.



Coreopsis lanceolata

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

CORONILLA varia. Crown Vetch. A strong creeper, good for covering rough banks; showy heads of pink-and-white pea-shaped flowers. 1 to 2 feet. June-Aug.

CRAMBE cordifolia. Effective plant, with dense sprays of small, fragrant, white flowers rising above the large, broad, heart-shaped leaves. 5 to 6 feet. June, July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

CRUCIANELLA stylosa. Crosswort. Pale rose; fine for rockwork. 6 to 9 inches. June-Sept.

CYNANCHUM acuminatum (*Vincetoxicum japonicum*). Mosquito Plant. The clusters of white flowers secrete a juice and by this means entrap mosquitoes. 1½ feet. June.

—**violacea.** Similar to the preceding variety, but dwarfer. 1 foot. June.

DELphinium. Larkspur. Beautiful hardy plants, grown in borders for their stately habit and the handsome spikes of flowers, gorgeous in coloring. Excellent for cutting, and a mass planting is a feature of your garden to be proud of at blooming-time—from June till late fall.

Strong clumps of the following named varieties, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Amos Perry. Flowers are large and semi-double, 2½ inches across, rich rosy mauve in color, overcast sky-blue; a dark eye adds distinctiveness.

Andrew Carnegie. Large, double flowers of soft lilac, with blue center.

Belladonna semiplenum. Large semi-double flowers, sky-blue, tipped lilac; dwarf-growing.

Capri. A clear sky-blue—one of the best of its color. Include it in your order.

Cephalina. An excellent variety that pleases with its white-eyed blue flower.

Ceres. A semi-double Larkspur, of a delicate shade of blue. Very attractive.

Cleopatra. Another semi-double variety, bright blue in color, having a white eye and inner petals of rose.

De Ruyter. A bolder color—dark violet-blue—desirable where more striking effects are desired.

Explorateur Flammard. Semi-double flowers, medium blue, with purple inner petals and a dark eye.

Francis F. Fox. Large, dark blue flowers. A showy variety.

Hampton. Pale blue, with dark eye. Contrasts well with the darker-colored sorts.

Hugo Portman. Semi-double; pale blue flowers, of such a shade as to be quite distinctive.

King of Delphiniums. Plant vigorous grower; flowers very large, semi-double, deep blue color, with large white eye.

La Danube. A grand semi-double variety. Pale blue and mauve, with white eye.

Lady Ravensworth. The bright blue flowers are unusually large; their color makes a mass planting stand out effectively.

Lize. Tall-growing Larkspur with well-branched spikes of large, single, sky-blue flowers, with a yellowish eye.

Mme. Violet Geslin. Tall-growing plant, with large, round flowers of clear blue color with violet center.

Mørheimi. One of the finest pure white forms of the Belladonna type; gives a wealth of bloom.

Mrs. Thompson. Of medium height and branching habit, bearing freely its large, clear blue flowers, with white eye.

Mynora. An extra-fine dwarf sort, with beautiful, semi-double, pale blue flowers having mauve inner petals and dark eye.

Oriflame. Productive of large, light lilac flowers with white markings.

Persimmon. Strong, erect-growing improvement on the Belladonna type with large, sky-blue flowers having a pretty bluish white eye.

Queen of Spain. Bright blue single flowers with a conspicuous white eye.

Queen Wilhelmina. Tall-growing sort bearing lovely sky-blue flowers that are flushed rose and have a white eye.

Delphinium, Rosenlust. An unusually fine double variety with sky-blue flowers that shade to a beautiful lilac at the center.

Salland. Strong-growing, with vigorous branching habit; flowers are single, of a dark blue color.

Theodora. Single, large-flowering; color a lilac-blue, prettily striped.

The Allake. The extremely large flowers of this variety are of an intense blue color; white eye.

Rev. E. Lascelles. A great favorite where known because of its striking color-scheme—the double flowers being a rich blue and having snowy white petaloid stamens edged with blue.

Ustane. Semi-double flowers, light blue in color, with the inner petals rosy mauve; dark eye.

Hybrid Delphiniums—

formosum. Dark blue, white center. This does exceptionally well, being very hardy and free-flowering.

—**cœlestinum.** A fine, light blue form of the above.

—**grandiflorum chinense (chinense).** Low-growing, with gentian-blue flowers.

—**alba.** A pure white form of the preceding.

hybridum Barlowii (Barlowii). Double; inner petals violet-blue, outer petals deep blue.

English Hybrids. A choice collection, ranging from the palest to the deepest blues; single and double.

DIANTHUS. Hardy Pinks. A very interesting and useful class of plants, blooming in early spring. Many of the varieties we offer are improved forms of these old-time favorites; fine for cut-flowers. Most of them grow 10 to 12 inches high, with exceptions noted. May, June.

Abbotsford. Deep carmine, marbled with white.

barbatus. Sweet William. In separate colors: Red, White and Rose. 2 feet. 20 cts. each, \$1.80 for 10.

—**Newport Pink.** A distinct variety in this favorite flower, being a salmon-rose-pink.

—**Double, Assorted Colors.** 2 feet. 20 cts. each, \$1.80 for 10.

Carmen. Flowers fragrant; light pink.

chinensis. China or Indian Pink. Elegant fringed flowers in various shades.

deltoides. Maiden Pink. A dwarf variety with sprays of pink flowers; fine for rockery. 8 inches.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

Gertrude. Rosy carmine, veined with silvery white; large, fine flowers.

glacialis neglectus (neglectus). Glacier Pink.

Masses of pink flowers.

Grenadin. Flowers bright scarlet, on stems 18 inches long.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

Her Majesty. One of the best white Garden Pinks.

latifolius atroccineus fl.-pl. Everblooming

Hybrid Sweet William. Double crimson flowers.

Perpetual Snow. Flowers white, finely fringed.

plumarius semperflorens. Flowers fragrant, varying from pink to white, with fringed petals.

DICENTRA formosa. Bleeding-Heart. Flowers small, rose-color, with finely divided foliage. 1 foot. May-Aug.

spectabilis. Flowers heart-shaped, in long, drooping racemes of rose-crimson; one of the prettiest of border plants and useful for forcing. 1½ feet. April-June.

DICTAMNUS albus (fraxinella). Gas Plant. This is also called Burning Bush, as in dry weather the white flowers sometimes emit a vapor which is inflammable. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

—**caucasicus.** A tall variety with flowers double the size of the type. 3 to 4 feet.

—**rubra.** Rosy purple, with deeper colored veins.

All Dictamnus, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

DIGITALIS. Foxglove. These old garden favorites are stately and elegant in summer when they produce bold masses of leaves and flower-spikes.

ambigua. Flowers yellow, marked with brown. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish or creamy yellow flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

All plants on this page except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10



Hybrid Delphiniums

Digitalis purpurea gloxiniaeflora (gloxiniæflora). Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove. Flowers spotted, Rose, Purple, White, each color separate or assorted. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

DODECATHEON Media. Shooting Star. Beautiful, reddish purple flowers, with rich orange eyes; delights in a shady situation. 1 foot. May.

DORONICUM austriacum. Leopard's Bane. Has large, yellow marguerite-like flowers, 2½ to 3 inches across, in early spring. 1½ to 2 feet. May, June.

Plantagineum excelsum (excelsum). Brightest yellow; free-flowering; blooms early in the spring. 1½ to 2 feet.

Both varieties, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

DRABA fladnizensis (androsacea). Whitlow Grass. A rock plant which bears white flowers in spring. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

DRACOCEPHALUM grandiflorum. Dragon's Head. Flowers blue; foliage dark green and compact. 1 foot. June, July.

Ruyschiana. Spikes of purple flowers. June, July.

ECHINACEA purpurea. Purple Coneflower. Is without doubt one of the most interesting of hardy plants. It has reddish purple flowers, 4 inches in diameter. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

ECHINOCEREUS viridiflorus. A green-flowering Cereus, covered with red, purple, and white spines. Very showy and attractive.

ECHINOPS humilis. Globe Thistle. A showy plant, with globular heads of blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

Ritro. Metallic blue flowers; thistle-like foliage.

3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

sphaerocephalus. A tall variety, with white flowers. 5 to 7 feet. July, Aug.

EPICÆA repens. Trailing Arbutus. Flowers rose-color, fragrant, 2 to 4 inches. April, May.

EPILOBIUM angustifolium. Willow Herb. Crimson flowers; very showy among shrubbery. 3 to 4 feet. June-Aug.

EPIMEDIUM. Barrenwort. All Epimediums grow 9 inches high. May, June.

alpinum. Flowers grayish, dark crimson and yellow.

diphyllum roseum. See *Aceranthus*.

macranthum violaceum (lilacinum). Beautiful lilac flowers.

Musschianum. Whitish or pale yellow flowers.

pinnatum colchicum (colchicum). Bright golden yellow flowers.

EREMURUS himalaicus. Creamy white flowers borne in immense, graceful spikes. 6 to 8 feet. May, June. Strong plants, \$1 each.

robustus. A very fine, strong-growing variety, with rosy pink flowers. 6 to 10 feet. May, June. Strong plants, \$1.50 each.

ERIGERON speciosus. Fleabane. Large purple flowers, much like hardy asters. 2 feet. June, July.

ERODIUM Manescavii. Stork's or Heron's Bill. Attractive flowers like the geranium; purplish red; borne in profusion; fine for massing. 1 to 1½ feet. June, July.

ERYNGIUM alpinum. Sea Holly. One of the most beautiful of the genus; flower-heads 3 inches across, of a steel-blue. 2 feet. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

aquaticum (yuccæfolium). Yucca-like foliage and greenish white flowers. 3 to 4 feet. June-Sept.

amethystinum. Beautiful thistle-like heads of glistening amethyst-blue, with finely cut foliage. Very ornamental. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

maritimum. Light blue, 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

planum. Flowers blue, in roundish heads. 2 feet. July, Aug.



Eupatorium urticæfolium

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

EUPATORIUM cœlestinum. Mist Flower. A good hardy plant, with light blue flowers, similar to Ageratum. 2 feet. Aug.-Oct.

purpureum. Joe Pye Weed. Purple; fine for wild garden. 6 to 7 feet. July-Sept.

serotinum. A beautiful native species; grayish white flowers. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

urticæfolium (ageratoides). White Snakeroot. White flowers; good for cutting. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

EUPHORBIA corollata. Flowering Spurge. Pretty little white flowers, useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

epithymoides (polychroma). Very effective in early spring, when it bears masses of chrome-yellow flowers.

FERNs, HARDY. A shady position, useless for the cultivation of other plants, is easily transformed into a hardy fernery. These graceful plants are of easy culture, especially if a liberal amount of leaf-mold or good earth from the woods is available. The varieties marked* will succeed in sun or half shade.

Adiantum pedatum. Maidenhair Fern. A graceful species, with delicate fronds. 1 foot.

***Asplenium Filix-fœmina.** A striking species, with finely cut fronds. 2 to 3 feet.

—**Craigii.** Somewhat similar to type, but the middle of each frond is purple instead of green. 15 to 18 inches.

***multifidum.** Fronds divided into three graceful crests. 1 foot.

Victoria. One of the most beautiful, crested at the ends of the fronds. 12 to 15 inches.

***Dennstaedtia punctilobula (Dicksonia punctilobula).** Hay-scented Fern. One of our best native Ferns for massing. 15 to 18 inches.

Dryopteris cristata (Adiantum cristatum). Crested Wood Fern. A common evergreen Fern. 1 foot.

***Filix-mas (Lastrea Filix-mas).** Male Fern. A rare evergreen species. 15 to 18 inches.

—**cristata (L. Filix-mas cristata).** With narrow, crested fronds. 15 to 18 inches.

—**fluctuosa (L. Filix-mas fluctuosa).** Another beautiful crested variety. 12 inches.

Goldieana (Aspidium Goldieanum). Goldie's Wood Fern. A Fern which often grows 4 feet high.

marginalis (Aspidium marginale). Evergreen Wood Fern. Thick fronds 3 to 4 inches wide. 1 to 2 feet.

noveboracensis (Aspidium noveboracense). New York Shield Fern. A fine variety for massing. 1 to 2 feet.

spinulosa (Aspidium spinulosum). Shield Fern. An evergreen Fern, with finely dissected fronds. 15 inches.

Thelypteris (Aspidium Thelypteris). Marsh Shield Fern. Fine for wet and boggy places. 1 foot.

Matteuccia Struthiopteris (Onoclea Struthiopteris). One of the tallest of our native Ferns; very graceful. 2 feet.

Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern. Strong grower; likes a wet soil. 1 foot.

Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern. Very beautiful and usually larger than *O. Claytoniana*. 2 to 3 feet.

Claytoniana. Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in the spring; afterward becoming perfectly smooth. 2 to 3 feet.

regalis. Flowering Fern. Pale green fronds; one of the prettiest of the larger Ferns. 2 to 3 feet.

Polystichum acrostichoides (Aspidium acrostichoides). Christmas Fern. An evergreen species, with shining dark green leaves. 1 foot.

FILIPENDULA camtschatica (Spiræa kamtschatica; S. gigantea). Flowers creamy white. 5 to 6 feet. July.

hexapetala (Ulmaria Filipendula). Dropwort. Creamy white flowers. 1½ feet. May, June.

Filipendula hexapetala flore-pleno. Double-flowering Dropwort. A charming variety, with double white flowers and deeply cut foliage. 1½ feet. June, July.

palmata (*U. palmata*). Crimson Meadow Sweet. The broad clusters of crimson-purple flowers are borne on erect stems. 3 feet. June, July.

rubra venusta (*U. venusta*). An exquisite, red-flowering species; very fragrant. 4 to 5 feet. June.

—**magnifica** (*U. venusta magnifica*). A great improvement on Rubra venusta, with feathery, rosy red, fragrant flowers. Effective for massing near watersides. 3 to 4 feet. June, July. 50 cts. each. \$4.50 for 10.

FUNKIA. See *Hosta*.

GAILLARDIA aristata (grandiflora). Blanket Flower. Yellow and orange-red. The brilliancy of the Gaillardia is unsurpassed; it is simply invaluable among cut-flowers on account of retaining its beauty for so long time. It flowers from May to November. 1½ feet.

Lady Rolleston. This magnificent plant, owing to its color and size, is no doubt one of the finest sorts in cultivation. Flowers are a rich yellow, having no red whatever, and are borne on long, stout stems. 2 feet. June–Nov. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

GALEGA officinalis. Goat's Rue. Rosy purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet.

—**alba.** White flowers; fine for cutting. 3 to 4 feet. July.

GALIUM boreale. Northern Bedstraw. Small white flowers in clusters; leaves in whorls. 1½ feet. May–July.

GENTIANA Andrewsii. Closed or Bottle Gentian. A pretty native species of the Gentian; flowers of a fine blue, appearing late in the autumn. 18 to 24 inches. Aug., Sept.

GERANIUM armenum. Crane's Bill. Large, handsome, rich purple-crimson flowers. 1½ feet. May–July.

sanguineum. Fire-red; very effective. 1 to 1½ feet. May–July.

—**album.** White. 1½ feet. May–July.

GEUM atrosanguineum. Avens. Dark crimson. 1 to 2 feet. May–July.

coccineum. A pretty border plant, producing large, dazzling, intense scarlet flowers. 1 foot. June–Aug.

coccineum, Mrs. J. Bradshaw. A splendid new variety, with striking, double dark red flowers, the greater part of summer and fall. 2 feet. June–Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Heldreichii. Orange; one of the best; very free flowering; fine foliage. 1½ feet. May–July.

GILLENA trifoliata. Bowman's Root. A strong-growing, bush-like perennial, having slender, dark red stems, with handsome trifoliate foliage, and white, pink-tinged flowers. 3 feet. May–July.

GLOBULARIA trichosantha. Globe Daisy. Attractive rock-garden and border plant; blue daisy-like flowers. 6 inches. May, June.

GRASSES—

Arrhenatherum elatius tuberosum variegatum (bulbosum folia-variegata). A dwarf decorative grass; leaves green and white; fine for edging. 6 to 8 inches.

Arundo Donax. Great Reed. A magnificent variety, growing to a height of 15 feet, and forming dense clumps. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

—**variegata.** Foliage creamy white and green. 6 to 8 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Cortaderia (Gynerium) argentea. Pampas Grass. Produces effective silvery plumes on stems 8 to 10 feet high; very useful and decorative. \$1 each.

Elymus glaucus. Blue Lyme Grass. Has narrow, glaucous silvery foliage. 3 feet.

Erianthus Ravennæ. Plume Grass. Grows from 5 to 7 feet high, and produces from thirty to fifty flower-spikes. Closely resembles the Pampas Grass.

Festuca glauca. A pretty dwarf grass, with tufts of fine, bluish green foliage. 1 foot.

Grasses, continued

Misanthus sinensis (Eulalia japonica). Foliage bright green. 5 to 6 feet.

—**gracillimus** (*E. gracillima univittata*). The most graceful of all. Foliage narrow, bright green, with a silvery midrib. 5 to 6 feet.

—**variegata** (*E. japonica variegata*). A tall, graceful variety from Japan. Its long, narrow leaf-blades are striped green, white, and often pink and yellow. 4 to 6 feet.

—**zebrinus** (*E. japonica zebra*). Very striking, with leaves banded transversely with pale yellow. 5 to 6 feet.

Extra-heavy clumps of *Misanthus* varieties, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10

Molinia (Aira) cærulea variegata. Upright, tufted habit; narrow, variegated gold and green foliage. 8 inches.

Pennisetum japonicum. It is, perhaps, one of the finest hardy ornamental grasses grown for its flowers, and for bordering or edging, growing about 3 feet high, with graceful, recurved foliage. Flowers rich mahogany, tipped white.

Phalaris arundinacea picta (arundinacea variegata). Variegated Ribbon Grass; Gardener's Garters. 2 to 3 feet.

Uniola latifolia. Spike Grass. Graceful, drooping panicles of ornamental, flat heads. 3 to 4 feet.

BAMBOOS, HARDY. All our Bamboos are pot-grown and can be shipped at any time.

Arundinaria Fortunei (Bambusa Fortunei variegata). A dwarf, evergreen, variegated Bamboo, elegant for the rockery. 50 cts. each.

japonica (B. Metake). Japanese Bamboo. Foliage large, dark green, whitish underneath. Grows 6 to 10 feet.

Phyllostachys aurea (B. aurea). Golden Bamboo. A graceful variety, with yellowish stems and light green foliage. Grows 10 to 15 feet.

Any of the above Bamboos, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

nigra (B. nigra). Very ornamental; the branches turn black after the first year.



Phyllostachys aurea, Golden Bamboo

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10



Double Sunflowers

GUNNERA chilensis (scabra). A grand plant for the waterside. Leaves 3 feet across, on strong, prickly stems; crowns should be protected in winter. 75 cts. each.

GYPSOPHILA acutifolia. Chalk Plant. Rose-colored flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.

cerastioides. Desirable for rockwork; flowers large; white, veined red. 6 inches. June-Aug.

paniculata. Baby's Breath. Masses of minute, pure white flowers. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

—flore-pleno. This is one of the most beautiful of all the new hardy plants. The charming, double, rosette-like flowers are borne on branched panicles in great profusion. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

repens. White or pale rose flowers. 6 inches. June, July.

—monstrosa. New. Pale rose-colored flowers. 1 foot. July, Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

HELENIUM autumnale superbum. Sneeze weed. A grand plant, with large, flat, lemon-yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—rubrum. A new, bright red and terra-cotta variety. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—Riverton Beauty. Rich lemon-yellow, with large purplish black cone. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—Riverton Gem. Yellow, changing to red. A splendid cut-flower on a long stem. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—pumilum. Yellow flowers produced in great profusion. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

Hoopesii. The earliest-flowering of all the Heleniums, and the only one with pure orange-colored flowers. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.

nudiflorum grandicephalum striatum (grandicephalum striatum). Orange-striped; very ornamental. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

HELIANTHEMUM Chamæcistus mutabile (mutable). Rock Rose. Evergreen plant; flowers pale rose, changing to white. 8 to 12 inches. May-July.

HELIANTHUS. Hardy Sunflower. Is easy of culture in any ordinary garden and is admirable for the flower and shrubbery border. The large flowers on long stems are fine for cutting.

atrorubens (sparsifolius). A strong, vigorous grower, with single, deep yellow flowers, on long stems. Aug., Sept. 6 to 8 feet.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus, Soleil d'Or (multiflorus, Soleil d'Or). Deep golden yellow, quilled petals, similar to a dahlia; excellent for cutting and for the border. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

Maximiliani. One of the latest-blooming of all hardy flowers; clear yellow. 6 to 8 feet. Oct., Nov.

mollis. Thick, velvety foliage, of a distinct silvery tinge; flowers lemon-yellow. 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

orygialis. Graceful stalks, clothed with very long, willowy, drooping foliage; flowers deep lemon-yellow, with darker centers. 8 to 10 feet. Aug.

Wolley Dod. Very distinct; deep yellow. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.

HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana (Pitcheriana). The flowers are deep golden yellow, about 2 inches in diameter, of very thick texture and very graceful for cutting. 3 to 4 ft. July-Sept.

—semiplena. Handsome, semi-double orange flowers. 3 to 4 feet. July-Sept.

scabra zinnæflora. A new double variety of Orange Sunflower, resembling a zinnia in flower. Desirable for cutting. 2 feet. June, July.

HELLEBORUS niger. Christmas Rose. A valuable plant; flowers white or flushed with purple; 3 inches in diameter. 9 to 15 inches. March, April. Strong clumps, 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

HEMEROCALLIS aurantiaca. Yellow Day Lily. Deep orange, sweet-scented, large and lovely flowers; free-blooming. 3 feet. July, Aug.

Dumortieri. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. May, June.

flava. Lemon Lily. Flowers lemon-yellow, sweet-scented. 3 feet. May.

fulva. Tawny Day Lily. Orange. 2 to 3 feet. July, Aug.

fulva Kwanso (Kwansoplena). Large, double flowers of a rich bronze orange. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

luteola. Bright golden yellow flowers are borne on tall, branching stems, each flower being 6 inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. June, July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Middendorffii. Flowers deep orange-yellow. Desirable for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

Thunbergii. Flowers lemon-yellow, very fragrant. One of the most desirable species. Later to bloom than Flava. 3 feet. July, Aug.



Helenium autumnale superbum

HEPATICa angulosa. Liverleaf. Very pretty blue, white or red flowers, early in the spring. 4 to 6 inches. April, May.

triloba. Blue flowers early in spring. 4 to 6 inches. April, May.

HERACLEUM villosum (giganteum). Giant Parsnip. White flowers; immense, showy leaves, suitable for subtropical gardens. 8 to 10 feet. July, Aug.

HESPERIS matronalis. Sweet Rocket. Sweet-scented white and pink flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

HEUCHERA brizoides. Alum Root. Large, pink flowers. 1½ feet. May-Sept.

sanguinea. The bright crimson flowers are borne in long, graceful, arching sprays for weeks in succession, and are excellent for cutting. 1½ feet. May-Sept.

—hybrida. Assorted colors. 1½ feet. May-Sept.

HIBISCUS militaris. Halbert-leaved Rose Mallow. A tall-growing species, with delicate flesh-pink flowers, tinged with deeper pink. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

Mallow Marvels. A robust type, with deeply cut foliage, and large flowers in shades of crimson, pink and white.

Moscheutos. Swamp Rose-Mallow. The flowers are 6 inches in diameter, of a light rose, with darker eye. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

—Hybrids. Our Hybrid Giant-flowering Marsh-Mallows have grown in popularity by leaps and bounds by reason of their own great merit. The mammoth hollyhock-shaped flowers range in color from white to intense crimson, but there is a softness and delicacy to all the shades that make them harmonize with almost any color scheme.

The plant and leaves assume generous proportions, too, giving a tropical aspect to that part of the planting which they occupy. These Hybrids are frankly careless about where they grow, but, like all plants, they repay reasonable consideration with a greater growth and richer bloom.

Have some of these gorgeous flowers in your garden by all means. Our stock is extensive and of the highest quality. All the roots offered will produce blooming-plants next summer.

	Each	10
1-year.....	\$0 25	\$2 20
2-year.....	35	3 00
3-year.....	50	4 50
4-year, strong clumps.....	75	6 50

oculiroseus (Moscheutos, Crimson Eye). Flowers of immense size. The color is of purest white, with a large spot of deep velvety crimson in the center. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

HIERACIUM aurantiacum. Hawkweed. Flowers deep orange; very showy. 1½ feet. June-Oct.

vilosum. Silvery white foliage and bright golden flowers. 1 to 2 feet. May-Aug.

HOSTA (Funkia). Very handsome, and will thrive in almost any position. They are invaluable for beds border, rockwork and marshy ground. Both the foliage and flowers are distinctly beautiful. All 1½ to 2 feet. July, Aug.

cærulea (F. orata). Purple flowers; large, green foliage.

Fortunei (F. Fortunei). Deep blue-green foliage; pale lilac flowers

—argenteo-variegata (F. maculata). Pretty spotted foliage.

—gigantea (F. gigantea). White flowers; large foliage.

—robusta (F. robusta elegans variegata). Vigorous-growing variety; large, handsome foliage.

lancifolia albo-marginata (F. albo-marginata). Leaves edged with white.

—undulata variegata (F. undulata variegata). One of the finest of the Funkias. It has ovate leaves, the margins deep green and center a beautiful creamy white.

Hosta plantaginea grandiflora (F. subcordata grandiflora). Large, pure white flowers and bold foliage make this a very attractive variety.

minor alba. Dwarf-growing; white flowers.

Sieboldiana (F. Sieboldiana). White flowers, with pale lilac tinge.

HUTCHINSIA alpina. An alpine plant with snow-white flowers in early spring. 6 inches.

HYPERICUM calycinum. Aaron's Beard. Rapidly spreading subshrub, with golden yellow flowers. 1 foot. August.

Moserianum. Gold Flower. Beautiful golden yellow flowers, with crimson stamens. Dwarf habit. One of the best perennials and very showy when in bloom. 1½ feet. June-Sept.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. Large, rose-colored, trumpet-shaped flowers, produced in clusters on stems 18 inches long. June.

grandiflora. More vigorous than *I. Delavayi*, with flowers double its size and of a brighter color. 1 foot. May and June.

IBERIS. Hardy Candytuft. The perennial Candytufts are evergreen, form dense masses of pretty foliage and are covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers early in spring. One of the most attractive of our hardy perennials.

gibraltarica. Large, delicate lilac flowers, blooming early in spring; useful for cutting. 1 foot. May, June.

sempervirens. Spreading habit; flowers white. Border plants and fine for forcing. 10 inches. April, May.

—Little Gem. Snowy white flowers; of compact habit; dwarf. 6 inches. April.

INULA ensifolia. Fleabane. Yellow; small flowers, 8 inches. July-Sept.

glandulosa. Old-gold; pretty. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug.



Iberis sempervirens

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10



Border of German Iris

IRIS

To many home-ground gardeners in America, the word Iris brings up mind-pictures of merely two or three of the most common varieties—kinds that are either native to that particular locality or have become naturalized in the course of time. To such flower-lovers we urge a close first-hand acquaintance with as large a number of the magnificent varieties in the following lists as can be accommodated in the planting-space available. There is a stateliness and splendor about these improved varieties that taxes one's powers of description to the utmost; a range of color and form of flower that is simply marvelous; and the only danger to be combated in Iris-growing is that there is a possibility of becoming so enthusiastic about them as to plant only Irises to the exclusion of everything else! But that's a risk we have to run, and we do it gladly that we may make it possible for you to gain new friends in this wonderful family and acquire an Iris bed that will be not only a source of real joy to you but a Mecca for the flower-lovers of your community.

IRIS GERMANICA

German Iris; Fleur-de-Lis

It is probable that the greatest range of color is found in this section—from pure white through all shades of mauve to blue and dark purple; the flowers are regular orchids in beauty and structure and they have a delicate fragrance that seems to be only a natural accompaniment of such wonderful blooms. A well-drained, sunny location, with the rhizomes just covered with soil is about all the planting advice needed. In the descriptions following, "S" represents standards or upper petals; "F," falls or lower petals.

BOBBINK & ATKINS' NEW IRIS SEEDLINGS

Here are the cream of the newer hybrids, and, unless you know what great improvements have been brought about in the Iris family in recent years, you will be amazed that so much beauty of form and color could come from an Iris root!

Except where noted, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Acquackanckonk. S, light yellow; F, velvety maroon with a border of light yellow, lighter than King.

Hopatcong. S, light yellow; F, chestnut-brown, with a border of light yellow.

Ramapoo. S, rosy lavender; F, purple, bordered lavender.

Towaco. S, rosy bronze; F, purple.

Wanaque. S, rosy bronze; F, deep purple.

Wawayanda. S, rosy lavender; F, light maroon.

Weequahic. S, light blue; F, deep velvety violet. This may be called an improved Perfection. \$1.50 each.

Wyoming. S, white, faintly suffused blue; F, deep violet.

Yountakah. S, light blue; F, deep violet with a distinct orange beard.

GENERAL LIST OF GERMAN IRIS

Here are gathered together the "novelties" of other years that have "made good." It is an opportunity for the grower who is not interested particularly in having the newest things on the market to acquire a bed of these magnificent improved varieties at a comparatively low cost. A few in this list are yet rare, or are of exceptional merit, and the price of such is above the average. You will find, however, that whatever the price of the Iris named below, they are worth far more to you in enjoyment when they show their beautifully colored, orchid-like flowers at bloom-time. Be liberal in selection; you won't regret it!

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$15 for 100

Ada. S, lavender on upper half, yellow on lower half; F, white, edged and veined lilac. 25 inches.

Admiral Togo. S, white, faintly tinted and frilled lavender; F, white, lightly frilled purple; very tall. 32 inches.

Agnes. S, white, frilled and shaded lilac; F, white, lilac at base. 15 inches.

Albatross. S, white, shaded pale blue; F, white, veined and tipped rich purple.

Albicans. S and F, pure white. 22 inches.

Alcazar. S, light violet; F, deep purple-bronze, veined throat. 48 inches. \$1 each.

Archeveque. A very deep purple-violet. 24 inches. \$1 each.

Arnols. S, rosy bronze; F, velvety purple. 23 inches.

Aurea. Deep golden yellow; large flowers. 18 inches.

Australis. S, deep lavender; F, light blue, 32 inches.

Berchta. S, olive-yellow; F, violet-blue, bordered with reddish brown. 26 inches.

Black Knight. One of the latest and deepest of all colors. S, purplish blue; F, deep black-purple. 26 inches. \$1.25 each.

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Blue Boy. S. violet; F. velvety purplish violet. 18 inches. 50 cts. each.

Blue Jay. S. bright clear blue; F. intense dark blue. 30 inches. 50 cts. each.

Bridesmaid. S. pale lavender; F. white, reticulated lavender. 25 inches.

Brooklyn. S. lavender, yellow at base; F. blue-veined, brown at base. 27 inches.

Calypso. S. pale lavender; F. white, strongly veined blue. 18 inches.

Caprice. Reddish purple. 24 inches.

Carthusian. S. clear lavender-blue; F. darker blue. 27 inches. 50 cts. each.

Caterina. An improved Pallida dalmatica, of the same color but with larger flowers. 48 inches. \$1 each.

Celeste. S. lavender; F. deep lavender; large and free-flowering. 32 inches.

Charles Dickens. S. blue; F. dark blue, suffused and veined dark violet. 27 inches.

Cherubin. S. pale lilac; F. pale lilac, thinly veined with purple. 26 inches. 75 cts. each.

Crusader. S. very large, broad-petaled, a light shade; F. a deep shade of violet-blue; very free-flowering. 42 inches. \$1.25 each.

Cypriana superba. S. soft blue; F. rich violet-purple. 30 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Cytheria. S. dark lavender; F. rich blue; dwarf; late. 22 inches.

Dalila. S. pale flesh-white; F. rich purple. One of the most distinct and striking; very rare. 22 inches. \$2 each.

Dalmarius. S. pale gray-blue; F. darker, shaded violet-brown. 22 inches. 35 cts. each.

Darius. S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white, rich golden yellow beard; very distinct. 25 inches.

Dawn. S and F. sulphur-yellow, veined bronze at the throat. 26 inches. \$1 each.

Delicatissima. S and F. white, heavily frilled blue. 24 inches.

Donna Maria. S. white; F. white, shaded lilac. 18 inches.

Dove. S. lavender; F. darker. 30 inches.

Dr. Bernice. S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson. 27 inches.

Ed. Michel. A grand Iris with tall spikes of well-shaped flowers. S. broad and frilled; F. broad petals of a distinct wine-red. 48 inches. \$1.50 each.

Eldorado. S. yellowish bronze, shaded lavender; F. bright purple. 22 inches. \$1 each.

Eugene Sue. S. white; F. white, striped purple. 18 inches.

Fairy. White, bordered and suffused blue. 27 inches.

Fairy Queen. S. pale lavender; F. tipped violet. 25 inches.

Flavescens. A delicate shade of pale yellow. 20 inches.

Florentina alba. White, slightly tinged lavender; very early. 27 inches.

Foster's Yellow. S and F. creamy yellow. 18 inches.

Fro. S. golden yellow, edged olive-yellow; F. chestnut-brown, bordered yellow. 28 inches. 50 cts. each. \$4.50 for 10.

Gajus. S. light yellow; F. crimson, reticulated white and yellow, with a clear yellow edge. 20 inches. 35 cts. each.

Garrick. S. pale blue; F. deep violet-blue. 24 inches.

Gold Bound. S. yellow; F. purple, veined white. 25 inches.

Goldcrest. Both S and F are bright violet and un-veined, with a conspicuous golden yellow beard. 20 inches. \$1 each.

Gracchus. S. pale yellow; F. yellow, suffused, red. 25 inches.

Gypsy Queen. S. bronze; F. deep purple, reticulated at the base. 26 inches.

Hector. S. delicate yellow; F. deep purple. 26 inches.

Herant. S. bright blue; F. much deeper in color. 27 inches.

Her Majesty. S. rosy pink; F. pink, veined crimson. 25 inches.

Innocenza. S and F. ivory-white, with a rich golden crest. 27 inches.

Iroquois. S. smoky lavender, dotted brown; F. black-maroon, reticulated white at base. 50 cts.

Isoline. S. lilac-pink; F. purplish rose. 36 inches. \$1 each.

Jacquesiana (Conscience; Lord Roseberry). S. coppery bronze; F. velvety crimson. 32 inches.

Jeanne d'Arc. S. white; F. white, bordered pale lilac. 27 inches. 75 cts. each.

Juanita. S and F. deep blue, deeper than Dalmatica. 27 inches. 50 cts. each.

Kharput. S. violet-blue; F. velvety dark blue. 26 inches.

Khedive. Soft lavender. 23 inches.

King. A cross between Pallida dalmatica and Maori King. S. yellow; F. velvety dark brown with a wide border of golden yellow. 27 inches. 50 cts. each. \$4.50 for 10.

Lady Foster. S. pale blue; F. violet-blue. \$1.50 each.

L'Africaine. S. rosy purple; F. purple, striped white. 27 inches.

La Neige. A pure white Innocenza without the throat veining of that variety; the choicest pure white Iris we have ever seen. 25 inches. 75 cts. each.

La Beaute. S and F. large pale blue. 30 inches. \$1 each.

Leonidas. S. clear mauve; F. rosy mauve. 27 inches. 35 cts. each.

Lohengrin. One of the most vigorous of the German Iris; petals 2 inches across; S and F. deep violet-mauve. 28 inches. 50 cts. each. \$4.50 for 10.

Lord Seymour. S. white, veined lilac; F. white, veined lilac-blue. 27 inches.

Loreley. S. light yellow; F. blue, bordered light yellow. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Macrantha. S. light blue; F. velvety violet-blue. 26 inches.

Maori King. S. golden yellow; F. deep velvety crimson; very dwarf. 14 inches.

Marie. White, frilled with blue; an improved Mme. Chereau. 28 inches. 35 cts. each.

Mars. S. light yellow; F. yellow, veined and spotted violet and red. 25 inches.

Mary Garden. S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. long, drooping, creamy white, dotted and veined maroon. 28 inches. 75 cts. each.

Mercedes. S and F. pure white, frilled with violet and brown. 26 inches. \$1.50 each.

Miralba. S. rosy lavender; F. white, veined and tipped violet. 26 inches.

Miss E. Eardley. S. golden yellow; F. red and yellow. 20 inches. 50 cts. each.

Mist. S and F. lavender-blue. 40 inches. 75 cts. each.

Mithras. S. light yellow; F. violet, shaded with claret and bordered yellow. 24 inches. 50 cts. each. \$4.50 for 10.

Mme. Blanche Pion. S. pale bronze-yellow, shot with lavender; F. rich purple. 26 inches. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Chereau. White, elegantly frilled azure-blue; very beautiful. 30 inches.

Mme. Guerville. S and F. white, frilled blue. 26 inches. 50 cts. each.

Mme. Pacquette. S and F. bright rosy scarlet. 26 inches.

Monsignor. S. violet; F. velvety purple-crimson. 22 inches. \$1 each.

Mrs. H. Darwin. S. snow-white; F. white, slightly reticulated violet at base. 26 inches.

Mrs. Gladstone. S. white; F. tipped dark purple and white-striped. 27 inches.

Mrs. Neubronner. Very deep golden yellow, darker than Aurea. 14 inches.

Mrs. G. Reuthe. S. white, suffused and marked blue; F. white, edged soft blue. 26 inches.

Navajo. S. light bronzy-yellow, shaded lavender; F. deep maroon, heavily veined white and yellow. 20 inches. \$1 each.

Neapolensis (atropurpurea). S. rich claret-purple; F. purple; very handsome. 25 inches.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$15 for 100

GERMAN IRIS, continued

Nibelungen. Flowers large; S, olive-green, suffused with yellow; F, deep purple-violet, edged pale yellow. 27 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Nine Wells. S, light violet-blue; F, deep purple-violet, showing a white ground at the throat. 48 inches. 75 cts. each.

Oriflamme. S, light blue; F, rich violet-purple. \$1.

Ossian. S, pale yellow; F, reddish violet. 24 inches.

Othello. S, deep rich blue; F, dark velvety purple. 22 inches.

Pallida foliis variegatis. This new variety has beautiful variegated foliage, which is green with broad bands of creamy yellow, every leaf being well marked; flowers soft, pale lavender-blue. 2 feet. May, June. 75 cts. each.

Pallida dalmatica. S, clear lavender-blue; F, deep lavender; very large; a superb variety. One of the finest of its class. 40 inches. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Pallida speciosa. S, dark lavender, shaded lighter; F, shaded light purple. 30 inches.

Pauline. S, lavender; F, slightly darker. 26 inches.

Penelope. S, white; F, white, delicately veined reddish violet. 18 inches.

Perfection. S, light blue; F, velvety violet, almost black, with orange beard. 24 inches. 35 cts. each.

Pfauenauge (Peacock's-Eye). S, olive-yellow; F, brownish blue, with a golden yellow border. 20 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Plumeri. S and F, deep coppery red; early and free. 27 inches.

Princess Victoria Louise. S, light sulphur-yellow; F, rich violet-red, edged creamy white. 27 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Prosper Laugier. With larger and brighter flowers than *Jacquesiana*. 25 inches. 75 cts. each.

Queen Alexandra. S, fawn, shot with lilac; F, lilac, reticulated bronze at the base. 30 inches. 50 cts. each.

Queen of May. S and F, rosy lavender. 27 inches.

Quaker Lady. S, smoky lavender with yellow shadings; F, ageratum-blue and old-gold. 38 inches. 75 cts. each.

Rhein Nixe. A very strong and robust grower; S, pure white; F, deep violet-blue, with a white edge. 27 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Ringdove. S, pale violet; F, deeper. 48 inches. \$1.25.

Rose Unique. S and F, violet-rose. 30 inches. 75 cts.

Ruberissima. S, rosy claret; F, crimson-purple. 26 inches.

Rutherford. Delicate sky-blue. 25 inches.

Sappho. S, yellow, flushed lavender; F, straw, tipped and reticulated violet-purple. 26 inches.

Schiller. S, golden yellow; F, velvety crimson. 25 inches.

Sherwin-Wright. S and F, bright golden yellow. 26 inches. \$1 each.

Sir Robert Peel. S, pale blue; F, darker. 24 inches.

Spectabilis. S and F, deep purple; free-flowering; early. 26 inches.

Tamerlane. S, violet-blue; F, deeper. 36 inches. 50 cts. each.

Thora. S, light blue; F, deep violet-blue; very free-flowering. 20 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

The President. S, light copper, flaked bronze-purple; F, velvety maroon. 26 inches. 75 cts. each.

Trautlieb. S, clear, soft rose; F, rose slightly suffused white toward the center. 20 inches. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Trojana. S, pale blue; F, rich purple-blue. 40 inches.

Viola. S, rosy lilac; F, deep violet-blue. 20 inches.

Violacea. S, rich blue; F, violet-blue. 27 inches. 25c.

Windham. S, lavender-pink; F, heavily veined with a darker shade. 24 inches. 75 cts. each.

Wyomissing. S, creamy white, suffused soft rose; F, deep rose, shading to a pale rose border. 26 inches. 75 cts. each.

INTERMEDIATE IRIS, NEW HYBRIDS

The following new varieties are crosses between *Iris germanica* and *Iris pumila*. They flower earlier than the German Iris. The foliage is dwarf and the flower-stems are 18 inches high. Hardy, vigorous growers; free-flowering.

25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10. One each of the 7 varieties, \$2

Fritjof. S, lavender; F, purple, shaded lavender. 20 inches.

Gerda. S, creamy yellow; F, deep creamy yellow, veined golden yellow. 18 inches.

Halfdan. Light creamy yellow; large flowers. 23 inches.

Helge. Citron-yellow, with pearl-colored center. 23 inches.

Ingeborg. Flowers large; pure white. 18 inches.

Ivorine. Flowers very large; S and F, creamy white. 23 inches.

Walhalla. S, lavender; F, wine-red. 23 inches.

IRIS PUMILA AND HYBRIDS

This class of dwarf Irises is invaluable for planting in groups or as an edging to a bed of taller-growing varieties. Spread rapidly; low-growing; flowers of exquisite beauty in April and May.

25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10. One each of the 10 varieties, \$2

Atroviolacea. Violet-mauve to maroon-red.

Bride. White, veined green and yellow.

Bridesmaid. White, slightly splashed light blue, veined yellow and green.

Cyanea. Rich purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 inches. May.

Eburnea. White, with cream-white shadings; dwarf in growth.

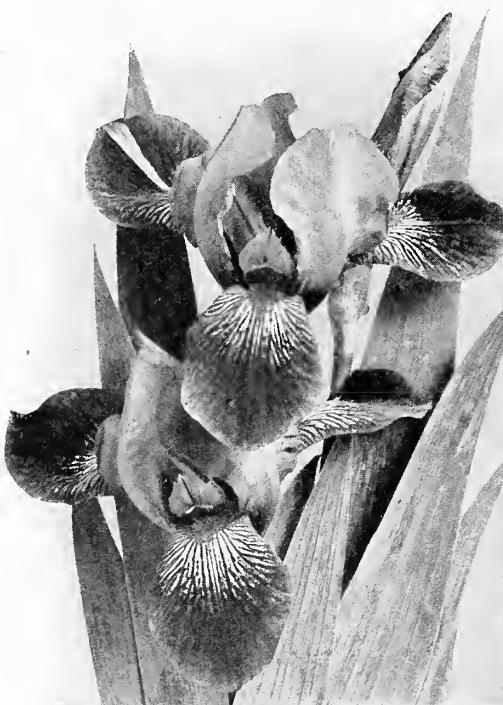
Excelsa. Deep yellow, splashed maroon.

Floribunda. A very conspicuous and free-flowering variety. S, creamy yellow; F, a little darker, greenish veined. 8 inches.

Florida. Lemon-yellow, with dark yellow shadings; a brilliant effect.

Formosa. Dark violet, with light violet shadings; a splendid edging plant.

Schneekuppe. S, pure white; F, white center, veined greenish yellow. 8 inches.



Type of German Iris

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$15 for 100

IRIS LÆVIGATA (KAEMPFERI)

Japanese Iris

This section of the Iris family embraces wonderful colorings, vivid yet harmonious; all the colors of the rainbow seem to have been gathered together in them in the most fascinating combinations. The great size of the flowers is noteworthy, it being not at all unusual to have blooms 6 to 8 inches across, while there are plenty of instances on record where these marvelous flowers have reached the enormous size of 12 inches across.

A good, well-drained soil will encourage sturdy growth and amazing blooms if they are given plenty of water during the dry season. They come into bloom right after the German Iris and are at their best in July.

25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10, \$18 for 100

DOUBLE JAPANESE IRISES

Antelope. White ground, flaked purple.**Babylon.** Ash-gray, veined blue.**Beauty.** Pure white; dwarf.**Blue Flag.** Indigo-blue, yellow at the base.**Chameleon.** Purple, flaked and blotched white.**Crystal.** Pale violet, veined white, white center.**Dinah.** Reddish purple, flaked white.**Eclipse.** Deep purple, overlaid red.**Frate.** Silvery white, veined and shaded lilac.**Gold Bound.** Large; pure white, yellow center.**Mount Hood.** Light blue, shaded darker toward center.**Mr. Fell.** Grayish white, veined blue, yellow center.**Orion.** White, overlaid, and bordered maroon.**Princess Clothilde.** White, veined pink, dark blue center.**Pyramid.** Light blue, with paler center.**Robert Craig.** Grayish white, veined violet-blue.**Templeton.** Violet-blue, flaked reddish pink.**T. S. Ware.** Reddish violet, veined white.**Victor.** White, veined violet-blue, purple center.

Iris Pseudacorus



Iris laevigata

SINGLE JAPANESE IRISES

Anna Christ. Pale lavender, veined darker.**Apollo.** Pure white, with reddish pink center.**Bride.** Maroon, veined white.**Conadi.** Grayish white, veined dark blue.**Helen von Siebold.** Reddish violet, veined white.**J. C. Vaughan.** Very large; pure white.**Neptune.** Violet, overlaid dark blue.**Norane.** White, veined and striped blue.**Plum.** White, overlaid blue, veined violet.**Porcelain Scepter.** White, suffused blue, center pink.**Quakeress.** Ash-gray, overlaid blue.**Shadow.** Reddish purple.**Topaz.** Reddish amaranth.**Tortoise.** Large; purplish blue.**Venus.** Large; white.

VARIOUS IRISES

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

IRIS cristata. Crested Iris. A dwarf, native species with handsome, light-colored flowers and short, thick, green foliage. 4 to 8 inches. May.**orientalis (ochroleuca gigantea).** Grows in strong clumps in almost any situation. Very distinct, with its numerous, pale yellow flowers. 3 feet. May.**Pseudacorus.** Water Flag; Bearded Flag. A great favorite for planting along the margins of bodies of water, doing well in such semi-aquatic conditions. Flowers yellow, shaded orange. 3 feet. May, June.**sibirica.** Compact, tufted habit of growth, the stems bearing several clusters of the purplish blue flowers. 2 to 3 feet. May, June.**flexuosa. (sibirica alba).** White, veined pale lilac. 2 feet. May, June.**Snow Queen.** Flowers large, snow-white, carried on strong stems; free-flowering. 2 to 3 feet. June. **tectorum.** A beautiful species from Japan. Flowers rich blue. 1½ feet.**—alba.** Pure white variety of the above, with faint yellow veining at the base of the segment.



Liatris pycnostachya

KNIPHOFIA tricolor (*Tritoma tricolor*). Flame Flower; Red-hot Poker; Torch Lily. A superb variety, with three distinct colors—red, yellow and greenish white. 2½ feet. Aug., Sept.

Uvaria grandiflora (*T. Uvaria grandiflora*). Flowers rich ocher-red and yellow, fading to salmon. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

—*grandis* (*T. Pfizeri*). Everblooming Tritoma. The freest-flowering of all; orange-scarlet, shading to salmon-rose at the edge; invaluable for cutting. Other varieties are often sent out under this name, but we have the true *grandis*, the showiest of all Tritomas. The plants should be well protected in winter. 2 to 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

LAMIUM maculatum. A variegated nettle with deep purple flowers. 10 inches. July, Aug.

LATHYRUS latifolius. Everlasting Pea. Flowers rose-colored, large, on many-flowered stems, similar to the annual sweet pea. 3 feet. June-Aug.

—*albus*. A variety of the preceding, with white flowers. A very desirable plant. 3 feet. June-Aug. —*White Pearl*. The most beautiful of all Everlasting Peas, with pure white flowers, which are double the size of the ordinary *Lathyrus*. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

vernum (*Orobus vernus*). Bright purple. 1½ feet. May, June.

—*roseus* (*O. albus roseus*). A new distinct variety, with white and rose-colored flowers. 1½ ft. May, June.

LAVANDULA vera. Sweet Lavender. Fragrant blue flowers. 1½ feet. July-Sept.

LEONTOPODIUM alpinum. Edelweiss. This plant is well known to tourists who have traveled in Switzerland. It is as hardy as any plant can be and very distinct; fine for rockeries. 5 inches. June, July.

LIATRIS pycnostachya. Kansas Gay Feather. One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple, in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border, and adds most desirable variety to the planting. 4 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

Liatris scariosa. Spikes of deep purple flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

spicata. Button Snakeroot. Western and southern states. Spikes 6 to 15 inches long; purple. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

LIMONIUM latifolium (*Statice latifolia*). Sea Lavender. Fine panicles, covered with a profusion of small blue flowers; very showy and lasting; fine for cutting. 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

tataricum (*S. tatarica*). Flowers purplish red; attractive foliage. 1 to 2 feet. Aug., Sept.

—*nanum* (*S. incana nana*). A dwarf species, with reddish lilac flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. Aug., Sept.

LINARIA hepaticæfolia. Toad Flax. A small creeper, spreading very fast. Foliage similar to hepatica. Light blue flowers; fine for the rockery. 2 to 3 inches.

LINDELOFIA longifolia. Blue, forget-me-not-like flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

LINUM flavum. Flax. Very handsome, light yellow flowers. 1 foot. June, July.

perenne. A lovely plant, with blue flowers. 1½ feet. May-Aug.

—*album*. A white form of the above.

LITHOSPERMUM fruticosum (*prostratum*), Heavenly Blue. A creeping alpine plant with small blue flowers. April-Sept. 50 cts. each.

LOBELIA cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Flowers intense scarlet, opening from below upward along the tall spike, thus bearing flowers for several weeks. 3 feet. July, Aug.

syphilitica. Fine spikes of blue flowers. 3 feet. Aug., Sept.

LUPINUS polyphyllus. Lupine. Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers on long stems. 4 to 5 ft. June, July. —*albiflorus* (*polyphyllus albus*). A white form of the above.

—*Mørheimii*. This is the finest of all Lupines, with its long spikes of pea-shaped flowers a foot long, on stems 3 feet long; color soft rose. June and July. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

LYCHNIS alba fl.-pl. (*vespertina alba* fl.-pl.). Evening Campion. Large, double white flowers during the entire summer. 1½ feet. June-Sept. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

alpina. Flowers pink. A good plant for the rockery. 6 inches. April.

chalconica. Flowers bright scarlet, in dense clusters. An old-fashioned border plant. One of the most brilliant of hardy plants. 2 feet. June, July.

—*alba*. A white-flowered form of the above.

—*flore-pleno*. A very handsome, bright scarlet, double flowering variety.

Coronaria (*Agrostemma Coronaria*). Mullein Pink. Flowers rich crimson, produced in great abundance on long stems. 2 feet. June, July.

—*alba*. A white form of the above.

Flos-cuculi plenissima (*plenissima semperflorens*). Flowers delicate rose, borne in beautiful sprays. 1 foot. May-Aug.

Flos-Jovis (*A. Flos-Jovis*). Flower of Jove. Flowers small, in thick clusters, bright rose. Very showy. 1 foot. June, July.

Haageana. Brilliant orange-scarlet flowers of very large size; fine for cutting. 1 foot. May, June.

viscaria splendens flore-pleno. German Catchfly.

A fine variety, with double, crimson flowers. 1 foot.

LYCORIS squamigera (*Amaryllis Hallii*). In early spring it produces attractive green foliage, which grows until July, when it ripens and disappears; then the delicate lilac-pink flowers appear. 2 feet. July.

LYSIMACHIA clethroides. Japanese Loosestrife. A fine hardy variety from Japan, with long spikes of pure white flowers. 2 feet. July-Sept.

Nummularia. Creeping Jenny; Moneywort. A creeper, with yellow flowers. 2 to 3 inches. June, July.

punctata. Flowers yellow-spotted, in whorls around the leafy stalk. 1 to 3 feet. June, July.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

LYTHRUM *Salicaria roseum*, Perry's Variety. Flowers and spikes are larger than in the ordinary Loosestrife, and a most beautiful shade of cherry-red. For bog-garden or naturalizing, there is nothing to equal it. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

—**Rose Queen**. A remarkably free-blooming variety, with long, graceful spikes of rosy pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

—**roseum superbum**. Purple Loosestrife. Tall spikes of rosy purple flowers, on long, graceful stems. 3 to 4 feet.

MALVA moschata. Musk Mallow. Flowers rose; sweet scented. 1 to 2 feet. June-Sept.

—**alba**. A charming plant; flowers white. 1 to 2 feet. June-Sept.

MATRICARIA, Little Gem. Double, white flowers, excellent for cutting. 1 foot. June-Oct.

MENTHA rotundifolia variegata. Variegated Round-leaved Mint. Purplish flowers; aromatic foliage. 1 to 2 feet. June-Sept.

MERTENSIA virginica. Bluebell. Flowers blue, funnel-formed, in nodding clusters. Should not be disturbed when once planted. 1½ feet. May, June.

MONARDA didyma. Oswego Tea. Compact heads of bright red flowers, surrounded by red-tinged bracts. 3 feet. June-Aug.

—**rosea**. A variety of the preceding, with rose-colored flowers. 3 feet. June-Aug.

—**fistulosa**. Wild Bergamot. Purple. 3 feet. July.

—**alba**. Flowers white. 3 feet. July.

MONTBRETIA. See *Tritonia*.

MYOSOTIS alpestris robusta grandiflora. Forget-me-not. A dwarf and compact variety; flowers pale blue. 8 inches. May, June.

scorpioides semperflorens (palustris semperflorens). This variety remains in flower a long time; color blue; good for shady spots in the rock garden. 10 inches. May-Sept.

Either variety, \$1 for 10, \$7 for 100

NEPETA hederacea (Glechoma). Blue; a beautiful evergreen plant of creeping habit; fine for rockwork. 5 inches. May, June.

—**variegata (Glechoma hederacea)**. Pretty variegated form of the above.

Mussinii. Mauve-colored flowers; blooms constantly. 8 inches. April-June.

NIEREMBERGIA rivularis. White-Cup. An excellent, dwarf, creeping alpine plant, with cup-shaped, creamy white flowers. 8 inches. June-Aug.

ONOTHERA fruticosa major. Evening Primrose. For massing in shrubbery, its bright yellow flowers being produced in great profusion. 2 feet. June.

—**Youngii**. Flowers yellow; erect variety. 1½ feet. June, July.

missouriensis. Large, yellow flowers. 10 inches. June-Aug.

speciosa. Large, white flowers very beautiful. 1½ feet. Aug., Sept.

OMPHALODES cornifolia (cappadocica). An alpine plant with deep blue flowers and large glossy leaves. 9 inches. May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

ONOPORDON tauricum. Cotton Thistle. A stately and majestic ornamental foliage plant; has beautiful silvery leaves and stems. 5 to 6 feet. July, Aug.

OPUNTIA arenaria. With long white and straw-colored spines, and large yellow flowers.

Camanchica. Comanche Cactus. Flowers large, yellow and showy; purple fruit.

humilis (Rafinesquia). Flowers are large, sulphur-yellow, and are produced freely.

phaeacantha major. Rapid-growing, forming large clumps; flowers yellow.

polyantha. Many-spined Cactus. Exceedingly showy, with long, white, brown and purple or black spines.

OROBUS. See *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*.



Border of Hardy Peonies

PAEONIA • PEONY

There are Peonies and Peonies; but the present-day Peony is a great improvement over the "Piney" that graced grandmother's garden in years gone by. Given a rich, moist loam, well-enriched and fully exposed to the sun, there will result a sturdiness of growth, a wealth of bloom and richness of coloring that make Peonies such good friends of all amateur flower-lovers. The hybridizer's skill is clearly evident in the delicately tinted, cupped blooms that are of enormous size. Honestly, they rival the roses in perfection and appeal. They are among the most permanent of herbaceous perennials. The following varieties are, in our opinion, the finest that can be had. A wise selection as to color and season of bloom will enable you to have these superb flowers gracing your home-grounds for a comparatively long season.

Adolphe Rousseau. Purplish garnet; one of the darkest; very large; semi-double. Very tall; early. \$2 each; clumps, \$4.

Albatre. Very large, compact, globular, rose type; milk-white, shaded ivory, wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Very strong, vigorous, tall grower; very free bloomer. \$1.50 each; clumps, \$3.50.

Alfred de Musset. Milk-white, blush center, crimson flecks; large, compact, without fragrance. Medium height; late. \$1 each; clumps, \$3.

Alice Crousse. Light violet-rose, slightly tinted light pink and salmon; medium size; anemone-shape. Midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps \$2.

Alsace Lorraine. Cream-white, deepening to pale yellow; very large, flat, semi-rose type. Tall, vigorous; late. \$10 each.

Augustin d'Hour. Dark brilliant solferino-red, silvery reflex; medium to large, bomb shape; showy bloom. Medium height; midseason. 75c. each; clumps, \$1.50.

Avalanche. Creamy white, slightly flecked with carmine; large, compact, crown type; fragrant. Strong growth; midseason. \$1.50 each; clumps, \$3.50.

Baroness Schroeder. Flesh white, fading to milk-white, large, globular, rose type; very fragrant. Tall, strong; midseason. \$1.50 each.

Berlioz. Light carmine-rose, tipped silver; large, compact, globular. Strong growth; medium height; midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50.

Boule de Neige. Milk-white, flecked with crimson; very large, globular and compact. Tall, erect growth; early midseason. 75c. each; clumps \$1.50.

Canari. Amber-white color, center clear yellow; large, bomb shape. 75 cts. each.

Charlemagne. Lilac-white with slight blush center; large, globular, very compact; fragrant. Strong growth; late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

PEONIES, continued

Claire Dubois. Very large, globular rose type; uniform color, clear deep violet-rose, tipped silvery white. Erect, tall, strong grower; late. \$1.50 each.

Clementine Guillot. Uniform light Tyrian rose; large, compact, high crown; without fragrance; tall, erect, strong growth; late. \$1.50 each.

Comte de Comer. Very large bloom; velvety purplish red. Late. \$2 each.

Couronne d'Or. Pure white, tipped with carmine; large, flat, rose type. Medium height; late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Delachei. Violet-crimson; medium size; fairly compact, rose type. Strong, erect, vigorous growth; midseason to late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Docteur Bretonneau. (Verdier.) Pale lilac-rose with some crimson flecks; medium to large, bomb shape; pleasing fragrance. Early midseason. 75 cts. each.

Docteur Caillot. Brilliant Tyrian rose; very large, rose type; fragrant. Strong growth; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Duc de Wellington. Pure white, sulphur center; large, bomb shape; very fragrant. Tall, erect growth; midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Duke of Devonshire. Solferino-red; very large, compact, flat rose type; fragrant. Tall, strong growth; late. \$1.50 each.

Duchesse de Nemours. Pure white; medium size; cup-shape bloom; fragrant. Medium height; vigorous; early. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Duchess of Teck. Large, globular, rose type; brilliant rose, with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white; very distinct. \$1 each.

Edmond About. Pale shell-pink, deepening at center, flecked crimson; large, compact, globular; medium height; strong growth. Late midseason. \$2 each.

Edmond Lebon. Bright violet-rose; large, rose-type bloom. Strong, short stems; rather dwarf; midseason. \$1.50 each.

Edouard Andre. Dark carmine-violet; medium size; semi-double. Low, compact-growing plant; midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps \$1.50.

Edulis superba. Dark pink, even color; large, loose, flat when fully open; fragrant. Strong, upright growth; early. 75 cts. each.

Emperor Nicholas. Dark carmine-red; medium size, loose rose type. Tall, strong growth; midseason. \$1 each.

Eugene Verdier. Very light pink with lilac-white collar; large, rose type. Extra strong-growing plant; erect, dwarf; late. \$1 each.

Felix Crousse. Very brilliant red. Medium to large, globular, typical bomb-shape; fragrant. Strong growth; midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Festiva. Pure paper-white, with crimson markings in center; large, full; very fragrant. Dwarf; late. 75 cts. each, clumps \$1.50 each.

Festiva maxima. Paper-white with crimson markings in center. Very large and full, rose type. Very tall, strong growth; early. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2 each.

Germanine Bigot. Pale lilac-rose, center flecked crimson; very large, flat, crown shape. Strong and erect growth; midseason. \$2.50 each.

Gloire de Chenonceaux. Solferino-red, silver-tipped with age; medium to large globular rose type; fragrant. Late midseason. \$1 each.

Gloire de Douai. Purplish crimson black reflex; medium to large, rose type. Tall, strong stems; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Henry Demay. Aniline-red, with silver reflex; medium size, globular, bomb type; fragrant. Strong, vigorous; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Jenny Lind. Uniform, pale pink; very large, bomb type; fragrant. Tall, strong, upright; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Jeanne d'Arc. Pale lilac-rose, cream-white center, pink crown; medium to large crown shape; fragrant. Strong; early. 75 cts. each.

La Rosiere. Pure white, shading to cream in center; large, flat, semi-double. Medium height; midseason. \$1 each.

La Tendresse. Milk-white, splashed with crimson; very large, compact, flat, rose-type; fragrant. Strong growth; early. \$1 each.

Lady Alexandra Duff. Immense, cup-shaped flowers, with extremely wide, imbricated petals. Young plants not well established, and the side buds produce water-lily-shaped blooms, showing a center of yellow stamens. The terminal buds on established plants, however, produce immense, full-double flowers. Outer petals pale rose, gradually shading to a rosy white at center; highly perfumed. \$25 each.

Lamartine. Pale lilac-rose, darker center; very large, loose, irregular, rose shape; very fragrant. Early. \$1 each.

Le Cygne. Large, globular, semi-rose type; pure milk-white; fragrant. Very erect, medium tall, stiff stem; free bloomer; midseason; petals very much incurved. \$20 each.

L'Indispensable. Very full, globular, rose type. Lilac-white, shading to pale violet-rose toward the center; very light buds, slow to open. 75 cts. each.

Livingstone. Pale lilac-rose, silver-tipped, some carmine spots; large, compact, rose type. Tall, very strong stems; late. \$1.50 each.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson; large, semi-rose type; compact; fragrant. Medium height; late. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$1.50.

Lord Kitchener. Large, brilliant carmine-red; free and early. \$5 each.

Magnifica. White, yellowish center; medium size; flat, rose type; fragrant. Medium height; midseason. \$1.50 each.

Marcelle Dessert. Milk-white, splashed with lilac and crimson; large, crown shape; very fragrant. Medium height; midseason. \$5 each.

Marguerite Gerard. Very pale salmon-pink, fading to almost white; large, compact, rose type. Medium height; very strong growth; late. \$1.50 each.

Marie. Lilac-white, fading to milk-white; medium size; flat, compact, rose type; fragrant. Very tall; very late. 75 cts. each.

Marie Crousse. Pale lilac-rose, salmon shades; large, globular, rose type. Tall, erect, strong growth; midseason. \$5 each.

Marie d'Hour. Pale pink, darker center, flecked carmine; large, globular, rose type. Erect, rather dwarf; midseason. \$1 each.

Marie Jacquin. Rose-white, fading to white; large, globular, single to semi-double. Upright, very strong growth; midseason. \$1 each.

Marie Lemoine. Pure white, with cream-white center; large, very compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance. Medium height; extra-strong stems; very late. 75 cts. each; clumps \$2.

Mathilde de Roseneck. Uniform pale lilac-rose, center deep carmine; very large, globular, rose type; very fragrant. Very tall, strong growth; late. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.

Meissonnier. Medium size, bomb type; uniform brilliant purple-red; fragrant. Very tall, stems weak, free bloomer; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Mireille. Milk-white; very large, full, bomb shape. Medium height; late. \$2 each.

Mlle. Leonie Calot. Very delicate shell-pink, center darker, medium to large, very compact, globular. Medium height; late midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.50.

Mlle. Marie Calot. Pale pink; medium size; globular. \$1.50 each.

Mlle. Renee Dessert. Uniform pure mauve, silver-tipped; large, globular, bomb shape. Tall, erect; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Mlle. Rousseau. Milk-white, splashed carmine; large, globular; rose type. Extra-strong stem; medium height; late. \$2 each.

Mme. Auguste Dessert. Uniform violet-rose, slightly flecked crimson; very large, globular rose type. Erect, medium height; early midseason. \$2.50 each.

Mme. Breon. White, with shell-pink collar; medium size, bomb type. Tall, erect, strong stems; early. 75 cts. each.

PEONIES, continued

Mme. Calot. Very pale pink center, shaded darker, silver tint; very large, rose type; very fragrant. Tall, strong, upright; early. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Chaumy. Pale lilac-rose, center slightly darker; medium size; very compact, rose type; very free. Medium height; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Mme. de Galhau. Pale lilac-rose, with a rose-white collar. Very large, compact, rose shape; very fragrant. Strong growth; late. 75 cts. each.

Mme. de Verneville. Pure white, center tipped with carmine; very large, full bomb shape; fragrant. Medium height; strong growth; early. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Mme. Emile Galle. Very soft pink, changing to milk-white in center; very large, compact, flat, rose type. Tall, strong; late. \$1 each.

Mme. Emile Lemoine. Pure milk-white, collar streaked scarlet; large, globular, rose type. Medium height; midseason. \$2 each.

Mme. Forel. Violet-rose, silver-tipped center; very large, compact, rose type; fragrant. Tall, strong growth late. \$1 each; clumps \$2.

Mme. Lebon. Showy cherry-pink to aniline-red; medium to large, very compact, rose type; pleasing fragrance. Strong growth; late. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Muyssart. Uniform dark pink, tipped silver; very large, very compact, rose type; fragrant. Tall, strong stems; late. 75 cts. each.

Mme. Moutot. Cerise-pink, streaked white; large, flat. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Modele de Perfection. Light pink, silver-tipped, darker center; very large, very compact, rose type; fragrant. Vigorous; rather dwarf; late. \$1 each.

Modeste Guerin. Uniform light solferino-red; large, compact, bomb shape; fragrant. Medium height; extra-strong stems; midseason. 75 cts. each; clumps, \$2.

Mons. Dupont. Milk-white, center splashed with crimson; large, rose type, fragrant. Tall, erect, late midseason. \$1 each; clumps, \$3.

Mons. Jules Elie. Pale lilac-rose, silvery reflex; very large, compact, globular; very fragrant. Tall, vigorous growth; early. \$1 each; clumps, \$2.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. Very dark purple-garnet, with black reflex; medium to large, globular, rose type. Medium height; strong, vigorous growth; early midseason. \$6 each.

Mont Blanc. Milk-white; center slightly tinted rose; extra-large, very compact, globular, rose type; fragrant. Erect; very strong, thick stems; early midseason. \$7.50 each.

Ne Plus Ultra. Medium size, flat, loose, semi-double uniform pure mauve, tipped silver; fragrant. Medium tall; early midseason. 75 cts. each.

Octave Demay. Very pale pink collar almost white; very large, flat, crown type; fragrant. Dwarf; strong thick stems; early. \$1 each.

Paul Verdier. Uniform carmine-rose; large, crown type. Medium height, strong growth; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Philomele. Yellow, fading to cream, with bright pink collar and crown; medium size, low flat crown. Medium height; strong growth; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Pierre Dessert. Dark purplish crimson; very large, compact, rose type. Tall, strong stems; early. \$1.50 each.

Prince Imperial. Amaranth-red; very large, loose semi-rose type. Tall; strong growth; late midseason. 75 cts. each.

Pulcherrima. Pink cream reflex, flecked with crimson; large, bomb shape; fragrant. Medium height; extra-strong growth; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Raphael. Dark purple-garnet; medium size, globular, loose, semi-rose type. Dwarf plant; very free; early. \$1.50 each.

Rose d'Armour. Delicate flesh-pink. 75 cts. each.

Rubra triumphans. Very dark crimson; large, loose, semi-double. Medium height; strong growth; early. 75 cts. each.

Sarah Bernhardt. Flat, compact, semi-rose type; uniform mauve-rose, silver tip; fragrant. Tall, free; late. \$4 each.

Solfatara. Large, medium, compact bomb, developing a crown; milk-white guards, sulphur collar, fading to sulphur-white; fragrant. Midseason. 75 cts. each.

Souvenir de Gaspard Calot. Uniform pale lilac-rose; very large, flat, rose type; fragrant. Very tall, strong, thick stems; very late. 75 cts. each.

Souvenir du Docteur Bretonneau. Dark Tyrian rose, medium size, loose, flat, semi-double. Medium height; erect; free; midseason. \$1.50 each.

Soulange. Unusually large, full, compact, globular, crown type; outer petals very delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center with salmon-shading. An unusual and indescribable coloring of rare beauty. Very strong, erect, tall grower; late; extra good. \$10 each.

Souvenir de l'Exposition du Mans. Reddish violet, with silvery reflex. Very large, loose, rose type. Medium height; strong, vigorous; midseason. 75 cts. each.

Souvenir de l'Exposition Universelle. Clear, cerise-pink, silvery reflex; very large, flat, rose type; fragrant. Medium height; free; late midseason. 75 cts. each.

Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Very pale pink, splashed with a darker tint; large, compact, rose type; fragrant. Strong growth; dwarf; midseason. \$1 each.

Victor Hugo. Bomb; brilliant carmine-red. Medium height and habit; late. Similar to but distinct from Felix Crouse. \$1 each.

Ville de Nancy. Very brilliant red; large bomb shape. Tall, very strong growth; late. \$1 each.

Virgo Maria. Pure ivory-white, without markings; large bomb type; fragrant. Medium height; late. 75 cts. each.

Virginie. Large, semi-rose type; outer petals lilac-rose, with lighter collar; fragrant. Very tall, vigorous, free bloomer; midseason. 75 cts. each.



Paeonia, Festiva maxima (see page 64)



Peonia suffruticosa, Tree Peony

Whitleyi. Medium size, loose, globular bomb; milk-white, guards slightly flecked crimson and tinted pale lilac; fragrant. Habit medium; very free bloomer; early midseason. 75 cts. each.

Weisbaden. Flesh-white and light rose intermingled with golden stamens; a variety that attracts attention instantly by its wonderful color combination. Strong grower and free bloomer; midseason. \$2.50 each.

Zoe Calot. Soft pink, shaded lilac; very large, globular; fragrant. Medium height; good, strong growth, midseason. 75 cts. each.

SINGLE PEONIES

Have you seen any of the Single Peonies in bloom? The large, single flowers are, by many, considered to be more artistic and beautiful than the more frequently seen double forms. They are very free bloomers and as cut-flowers they are most effective. Of great value for landscape plantings on account of their brilliant colors and upright habit, not being easily beaten down by storms as are the more heavily laden double varieties. There is a decided charm about them and some, at least, of the varieties named below should be included in your Peony collection.

Except where noted, \$1 each

Albiflora. Pure white; golden stamens.

Areos. Bright pink, fading to white.

Clothos. Silver-pink. Strong clumps, \$1.50.

Cosmos. Carmine-pink. Strong clumps, \$1.50.

Dreadnaught. Crimson; extra fine. \$1 each; strong clumps, \$3.

Emily. Beautiful, soft rose-pink; early.

Festiva fragrans. Pure rose; enormous flower.

Hanagishi. Deep pink.

Kamino Regonis. Pink.

Lemon Queen. Pure white, with fringed, pale yellow petals in the center. \$1 each.

L'Etincelante. Very large, cup-shaped flowers; brilliant carmine, with silvery margin. Extra fine. \$3 each.

Medon. Flesh, changing to white.

Millais. Dark maroon. Early.

Prince Alexander. Red. Midseason.

SINGLE JAPANESE PEONIES

A new race of Peonies that offer us unusual flowers of rare beauty. They are quite distinctive in form and coloring.

Prices of all varieties, \$2 each

No. 1. Large guard petals; soft rose center showing creamy yellow stamens.

No. 2. Single white, golden yellow stamens.

No. 3. Single anemone type; guard petals pink; center white.

No. 4. Single red, showing golden yellow stamens.

PÆONIA OFFICINALIS

The old-fashioned variety that comes into bloom several weeks earlier than the herbaceous sorts. The flowers are large, full, and fragrant. Make an attractive addition to the garden or old-fashioned border. 2-3 feet. May, June.

Except where noted, 75 cts. each

Albo-plena. Large, double, white flowers. The earliest white Peony.

Roseo-plena. Large, double, pink flowers. The earliest pink one to bloom. Strong clumps, \$1.50.

rubro-plena. Rich, dark crimson. The darkest variety ever introduced. Strong, flowering roots, 75 cts. each; strong clumps, \$1.50.

tenuifolia. Rich crimson; single.

—flore-plena. Double flowers of brilliant crimson; fine, feathery foliage. Early.

PÆONIA SUFFRUTICOSA (ARBOREA)

Tree Peony

The Tree Peony is really one of the finest plants available for the garden or the conservatory. It is quite hardy, and does well under the simplest treatment. It flourishes in the most astonishing manner, bearing blossoms from 6 to 8 inches across, which will increase every year in beauty and size. They are a grand addition to the garden, as they do not die down to the ground like the herbaceous sorts, but make fine bushes 3 to 4 feet in height, being covered in the spring with elegant flowers.

Two-year-old, named varieties, purchaser's selection, \$2.50 each, \$20 for 10; 3-year-old, \$3.50 each, \$31 for 10.

Archiduc Ludovico. Large; clear pink.

Athlete. Rosy mauve.

Beaute de Twickel. Bright cherry-red, tinged violet.

Blanche de Hiss. White, dark carmine-spots.

Blanche de Noisette. White, tinted salmon-pink.

Caroline d'Italie. Salmon-flesh.

Centifolia rosea. Satiny pink, edged pale pink.

Comata. White, lightly shaded lilac.

Comte de Rambuteau. Fine, fresh, glossy pink.

Comtesse de Tuber. Bright salmon.

Docteur Bowring. Anemone-shaped flowers; fine, clear cherry-pink.

Donkelarii. Clear salmon-pink.

Donna Maria. Satiny pink, shaded violet.

Elizabeth. Large, bright salmon-pink.

Fragrans maxima plena. Flesh, pink and salmon.

General Faidherbe. Fine, brilliant salmon-pink.

George Paul. Amaranth and lilac-violet.

Grand Duc de Bade. Fine, clear violet.

Imperatrice Josephine. Pink, shaded lilac.

Leopoldo. Bright, carmine-pink.

Lord Macartney. Bright salmon-red.

Louise Moucheton. Salmon flesh-pink.

Mme Armand. Flesh-pink, shaded violet.

Mme. Felicie Simonis. Salmon-pink, tinted copper.

Mme. Thibault. Bright satin-pink.

Madoni. Lilac, shaded clear violet.

Manetto. Pink tinted flesh-lilac.

Marianna. White, changing to lilac.

Mons. Charles Joly. Carmine-pink, shaded violet.

Morris. Soft pink, cherry center.

Regina Belgica. Fine salmon-pink.

Reine des Violettes. Fine, dark, bright violet.

Rinzi. Pink, shaded violet.

Samarang. Scarlet-red.

Souv. d' Adrien Seneclauze. Amaranth and violet.

Souv. de Chemonceaux. Violet-cherry.

Souv. de Ducher. Fine, dark violet.

Souv. La Convellerie. Fine lilac, marbled pink.

Triomphe de Bourg-Argental. Pink, veined violet and lilac.

Triomphe de Vandermaelen. Clear rosy purple.

Triomphe de Van Aerschott. Pink, shaded lilac.

Uranie. Fine violet-pink.

Van Houttei. Deep carmine-pink.

Zenobia. Violet, shaded bluish purple.

The proper time to plant these is during the months of September and October.

PAPAVER. Poppy. The perennial Poppies rank among the most popular flowers in cultivation. The flowers are brightly colored, cup-shaped, and borne on long, graceful swaying stems. Oriental Poppies, of which varieties are offered below, produce the largest flowers in the family and there is a highly satisfactory range of colors from which to choose.

Except where noted, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

hudicaule. Iceland Poppy. A beautiful class of hardy Poppies, bearing cup-shaped flowers, ranging in color from pure white, yellow and orange-scarlet. Borne on long stems. 1 foot. May-Aug.

orientale. Oriental Poppy. Deep scarlet, purple center.

—**Duke of Teck.** Brilliant crimson-scarlet, black center.

—**Goliath.** One of the most effective; dark crimson. 50 cts. each.

—**Grand Mogul.** Blood-crimson flowers of immense size. 50 cts. each.

—**Lady Moore.** A new pygmy Poppy. Bright salmon. Stems 6-9 inches. 50 cts. each.

—**Mahogany.** Deep mahogany-black. The darkest variety in cultivation; very distinct and handsome.

—**Mrs. J. Harkness.** Brighter salmon-pink than Victoria Louise. 50 cts. each.

—**Mrs. Perry.** Improved Marie Louise.

—**Perry's White.** Purest white ever found in Oriental Poppies. 50 cts. each.

—**Prince of Orange.** Bright orange-scarlet, borne on long, stiff stems.

—**Princess Victoria Louise.** Soft salmon-rose, shading to blush-rose.

PARDANTHUS. See *Belemcanda*.

PARADISEA (*Anthericum*) *Liliastrum major*. St. Bruno's Lily. Flowers white, with narrow, grass-like foliage. 1½ feet. May, June.

PEDIOCACTUS (*Echinocactus*) *Simpsonii*. Hedgehog Cactus. A beautiful, hardy, little Cactus, which grows into a globe, 2 to 3 inches in diameter; flowers pale pink. 50 cts. each.

PENTSTEMON barbatus Torreyi. Beard Tongue. Tall spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. A most charming and effective border plant. 4 feet. June-Aug.

PHLOX, PERENNIAL. Phloxes are among the very showiest and most valuable of all hardy plants, and, by growing a complete collection, they can be had in bloom from early June until late fall. 2 to 3 feet. June-Oct.

Adonis. Rosy salmon with carmine center.

Albion. Pure white with a faint red eye.

Aquilon. Crimson; large flowers.

Antonin Mercie. Light lavender, suffused lilac.

Asia. Lilac-rose with a carmine eye.

Astrild. Cochineal-carmine, shading deeper toward the center.

Australia. Carmine-violet, shaded amaranth.

Bacchante. Rosy lavender with crimson-carmine eye.

Baron Van Dedem. Brilliant scarlet-red with salmon shading.

Beasnot. Pure white, overlaid violet.

Beranger. Light rose, changing to white.

Boule de Feu. Brilliant scarlet; dwarf.

Braga. Lilac-rose, suffused salmon, white center.

Caran d'Ache. Dark salmon, shaded rose with white eye.

Champs Elysees. Dark purple; large trusses.

Clara Benz. Carmine-rose with deeper center.

Coquelicot. Bright scarlet with crimson-red eye.

De Miribel. White, suffused rosy scarlet.

Edmond Rostand. Reddish violet with white center.

Elizabeth Campbell. Flowers large; light salmon, changing to pink, with a dark crimson eye.

Europe. A distinct variety with pure white flowers, dark crimson eye.

Ferdinand Cortez. Purple-red; very large.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10



Phlox, Jeanne d'Arc

Phlox, Perennial, continued

F. G. Von Lassburg. Large, snow-white.

Flambeau. Bright orange-red with dark center.

Flora Hornung. Dwarf; white with large carmine eye.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Large; white, slightly suffused pink.

G. A. Strohlein. Crimson-scarlet with red eye.

Gefion. Flowers large; salmon-pink with rose eye.

Gen. Van Heutsz. Bright salmon-red, white center.

Griedur. Soft mauve-rose, suffused with a shade of cerise.

Gruppenkonigen. Soft flesh-rose, carmine center.

Hermine. Pure white; very dwarf.

Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white; very late.

La Vague. Pure mauve-pink with red eye.

Lofna. Rosy lilac with a white eye.

Manzelbrunner. Soft pink with white eye.

Marquise de Bretiul. Light rose with carmine center.

Mme. Bezanson. Crimson.

Mme. Paul Dutrie. Lilac-rose, overlaid soft rose.

Mrs. Jenkins. Pure white; very early.

Obergartner Wittig. Bright magenta with crimson-carmine eye.

Prof. Virchow. Bright carmine, overlaid with vivid orange-scarlet.

Rheinlander. Soft salmon-pink, deep red eye.

Rosenburg. Carmine-white with dark red eye.

R. P. Struthers. Brilliant rosy red, crimson center.

Richard Wallace. Pure white with red eye.

Rynstroom. Deep pink.

Selma. Salmon-pink with red eye.

Siebold. Bright orange-scarlet with crimson-red eye.

Flowers large and handsome.

Tapis Blanc. Undoubtedly the finest of all dwarf white Phlox; flowers snow-white; of enormous size.

Thor. Bright orange-scarlet, overlaid with salmon-pink, with deep red eye. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Wanadis. White and light violet with purple eye; very large clusters.

Herbaceous Plants

BOBBINK & ATKINS, RUTHERFORD, N. J.

Phlox, Perennial, continued

W. C. Egan. Soft shade of lilac with a bright red eye.
Widar. Violet-blue with a pure white eye.
Wm. Robinson. Large; salmon-rose with pink center.

Hybrid. New. Originated by successfully crossing the early *Phlox canadensis* with the showy *Phlox diffusa*. Flowers from the latter part of May to July.

—Amanda. Delicate lilac with a deeper center. 1 foot.
—Charlotte. Pale lilac, shaded pink with a dark eye. 1½ to 2 feet.
—Grete. Flowers white. 20 inches.
—Helene. Lavender-blue, similar to *Phlox canadensis*. 15 to 18 inches.
—Kathe. Purplish rose with a dark eye. 20 inches.
—Louise. Light lilac with a carmine eye.

All Hybrid Phloxes, 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10

argillacea. A new species of Dwarf Phlox. Various shades of white, pale lavender, and lilac.
amena. Bright pink flowers in dense heads. 4 to 6 inches. April, May.

divaricata (canadensis). Large, fragrant, lavender flowers. 10 inches. May.

—*alba*. A white form of the above.

—*Laphamii*, Perry's Variety. A very beautiful and improved form, producing large, lilac-blue flowers; a splendid plant for the rockery or border; 1 foot. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

—*Violet Queen*. Deep violet-colored flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

glaberima suffruticosa (suffruticosa). These bloom earlier than the *Diffusa* varieties.

—*Burns*. Deep rose-purple.

—*Miss Lingard*. Flowers pure white with pale pink center; flower truss is very large and long, often being 18 inches.

ovata (carolina). Bright rosy red flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June, July.

pilosa splendens. A new spring-flowering Phlox that produces great masses of lilac-rose flowers; 1 foot. May.

stolonifera (reptans). Makes a beautiful showing in our woods in spring. Low-growing, with the purple or violet flowers appearing in May and June. 6 to 12 inches.

subulata. Moss Pink. Low-spreading stems and narrow, moss-like leaves; flowers in wonderful profusion. 3 to 6 inches. April, May.



Platycodon grandiflorum

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Phlox, subulata alba. Flowers large; white.

—*atropurpurea*. Purplish rose.
—*lilacina*. Light blue.
—*Nelsonii*. Flowers small; white.
—*rosea*. Rose.

—*The Bride*. White with red center.

PHYSALIS *Franchetti*. Chinese Lantern Plant. Enormous orange-colored fruits; useful for winter decorating. 2 feet. April, May.

PHYSOSTEGIA *virginiana*. False Dragonhead. Strong spikes of delicate pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

—*alba*. Flowers pure white; very useful for cutting. 2 to 3 feet. June, July.

PLATYCODON. Choice, free-flowering perennials of dense habit that keep up their fine display practically all summer. The balloon-shaped buds are interesting and almost as attractive as the star-shaped flowers. Considered to be one of the most beautiful plants of the hardy garden.

grandiflorum. Balloon Flower. An oldtime favorite, forming a dense branching plant of upright habit; flowers 3 inches across, blue or bluish white, produced at the tip of each branchlet. 1 to 2 feet. June, July.

—*album*. A white-flowered form of the above.

PLUMBAGO. See *Ceratostigma*.

PODOPHYLLUM *peltatum*. May Apple; Wild Mandrake. White flowers in spring, followed by yellow fruit.

POLEMONIUM *humile (Richardsonii)*. Jacob's Ladder. Finely cut, deep green foliage and sky-blue flowers. 1 to 1½ feet. June, July.

—*album*. Pure white flowers; one of the best. 1 to 1½ feet. June, July.

reptans. Greek Valerian. Dwarf, compact-growing perennial, with interesting lance-oblong leaves and loose panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers terminating the stems. 8 to 12 inches. April, May.

Polygonatum multiflorum. Solomon's Seal. Arching sprays of greenish white flowers; useful for cutting. 2 feet. May, June.

Polygonum affine (Brunonis). A rocky plant with bright rose-colored flowers. 1 foot. July, Aug.

Sieboldii. A strong-growing plant; stems curving gracefully outward. Produces creamy white flowers; very effective for massing. 3 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—*compactum*. A dwarf variety, growing but 12 to 15 inches high, with handsome, glossy leaves and masses of small white flowers. Sept., Oct.

PRIMULA *acaulis (vulgaris)*. Common English Primrose. One of the earliest spring flowers; bright lemon-yellow and fragrant. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.

Sieboldii grandiflora. Pure white to deep purple-rose.

—*superba*. A large-flowering strain; our showiest hardy Primrose. Flowers are bright canary-yellow with a golden center. 6 to 9 inches. April, May.

PRUNELLA *grandiflora*. Large Self-Heal. Purple flowers in dense, short spikes. 1 foot. June, July.

PULMONARIA *angustifolia azurea*. Lungwort. This is the prettiest Lungwort, with attractive, funnel-shaped, deep gentian-blue flowers. 1 foot. April, May. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

saccharata. Bethlehem Sage. Useful for shady or sunny positions, rockery or border; foliage handsomely blottedched and speckled white; flowers pink, changing to blue. 1 to 1½ feet. May, June.

—*Mrs. Moon*. A splendid early spring-flowering plant, with red and blue flowers. May, June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

PYRETHRUM. The Pyrethrums are so closely related to the hardy chrysanthemums that they are frequently called "spring-flowering chrysanthemums." They are extremely popular in Europe, where the hybrid varieties run into the hundreds,

Pyrethrum, continued

and they are gaining new admirers in this country each season. For cut-flower decoration they are very desirable, lasting longer in water than most other flowers. The colors range from snow-white to the darkest crimson.

Except where noted, \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Single—

Cactus. Deep rose flowers resembling a cactus dahlia, with the petals quilled and cut.

James Kelway. Bright crimson flowers, of large size.

Mrs. Alfrey. Flowers dark red.

Mrs. Bateman Brown. Rich crimson flowers.

Pink Beauty. Light rose-pink.

Rose Pearl. Deep rose petals, deeply cut.

Double—

Columbia. Deep rose center, shading to white.

Dainty. Semi-double; deep rose; petals deeply cut.

Delight. Semi-double; shell-pink, white center.

Favorite. Semi-double; deep rose; center white.

Figaro. Large; dark red.

Lord Roseberry. Bright crimson-scarlet.

No Plus Ultra. Large, pale flesh-pink.

President Wilson. Semi-double deep rose.

Purity. The finest pure white.

Queen Mary. Deep rose, with pale rose center.

Rosy Morn. Flowers semi-double, light pink.

Rutherford. Deep rose-pink.

Sylvia. Soft rose.

Yvonne Cayeux. Large; pure white, center shading to pale yellow.

roseum (*Chrysanthemum coccineum*). These plants include all colors from deep red to various shades of rose to pure white. 2½ feet. May, June.

uliginosum. Giant Daisy. A fine plant for the border, producing masses of white flowers, carried on long, erect stems. Good for cutting. 4 to 5 feet. Aug., Sept.

—stellatum. A new improved form of this Daisy, with long, narrow, white, quilled petals. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

RANUNCULUS acris flore-pleno. Crowfoot; Bachelor's Button. Bright yellow. 2 feet. May, June.

aconitifolius flore-pleno. Fair Maids of France. Beautiful, button-shaped white flowers. 1 foot. May, June.

repens flore-pleno. Fine, large; double yellow. 1 foot. May, June.

RHEUM palmatum tanguticum. Palmate Rhubarb. A bold foliage plant for tropical effect. 5 to 6 feet.

RHEXIA virginica. A grand plant for massing, for bogs or moist, sunny locations; flowers rosy purple, showing the golden anthers. 1 to 1½ feet. July-Oct.

ROMNEYA Coulteri. California Tree Poppy. This rare plant, brought from California, has deeply cut, glaucous foliage and large, showy, white flowers 4 to 5 inches across, with golden yellow stamens, and of delicate perfume. 5 feet. 75 cts. each.

RUDBECKIA laciniata, Golden Glow. Coneflower. A magnificent and stately border plant, with masses of double, golden yellow flowers. 6 to 8 feet. Aug., Sept.

maxima. One of the most distinct of autumn plants; has immense, grayish green leaves and bright yellow flowers on long stems, 4 to 6 inches across. 6 to 8 feet. June-Sept.

nitida. Autumn Sun. Bright primrose-yellow; free-flowering. 5 to 6 feet. Aug., Sept.

speciosa (Newmanii). Dark orange-yellow flowers; fine for cutting. 2 feet. June-Oct.

subtomentosa. Densely branched masses of brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers. 4 to 5 feet. July-Oct.

triloba. Of fine habit and vigorous growth, producing a profusion of showy, rich golden yellow flowers, with black centers. 4 to 6 feet. Sept.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10



Single Pyrethrums

SALVIA argentea. White flowers; large, flat, white, woolly leaves. 2 feet. June.

azurea grandiflora. A Rocky Mountain species, with pretty sky-blue flowers. 3 to 4 feet. Aug., Sept.

nemorosa (virgata nemorosa). An effective border plant, with dark blue flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

SANGUINARIA canadensis. Bloodroot. Very pretty white flowers in early spring, followed by large, heart-shaped leaves. Does well in shady spots. 6 inches. April, May.

SAPONARIA ocymoides. Rock Soapwort. A rock plant, with bright crimson flowers. 1 foot. May-July.

officinalis flore-pleno. Double Bouncing Bet. Double pink-and-white flowers. 1½ feet. June-Aug.

SANTOLINA Chamæcyprissus incana (incana). Lavender Cotton. A dwarf evergreen perennial, with silvery white foliage; fine plant for the rockery. 1½ feet.

SATUREIA (Calamintha) alpina. Purple; a fine plant for rockeries. 6 inches. June.

SAXIFRAGA (Megasea). These are handsome foliage plants, with large, leathery, heart-shaped leaves.

crassifolia (M. crassifolia). Flowers in pink panicles; large, waxy leaves; useful for rockeries. 1 foot. April, May.

peltata. Foliage large; flowers white to pink. 2 feet. April, May.

umbrosa. A low-spreading, alpine plant, with white flowers. 1 foot.

SCABIOSA caucasica. Pin-Cushion Flower. Handsome, hardy plant, and one which should be grown by everyone; beautiful, soft lilac flowers; vigorous grower. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug.

—alba. Very rare; pure white. 2 to 3 feet. June-Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

japonica. A variety from Japan, with clear blue flowers, 1 to 1½ inches in diameter. 2 to 3 feet. June-Sept.

ochroleuca. Sulphur-yellow flowers on long stems. 2 to 3 feet. June-Sept.

SCUTELLARIA baicalensis cœlestina (œlestina). An alpine plant, with light blue flowers. 9 to 12 inches. July, Aug.

SEDUM acre. Golden Moss; Stonecrop. Useful plant for rockeries and for edging borders. Flowers bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches. May-July.

album. Foliage green; flowers white. 2 to 3 inches. Durgidum. Bright green; of compact growth.

Sedum kamtschaticum. A compact grower; star-shaped, golden yellow flowers. 8 inches. July, Aug. **lydium.** Rose-colored flowers. 3 inches. Aug., Sept. **maximum atropurpureum.** Very handsome on account of its dark purple leaves; flowers pink. 1½ feet. Sept., Oct. **Middendorffianum.** Foliage narrow; flowers yellow. 6 inches. July. **pulchellum.** Foliage thick and fleshy; flowers pink. 6 inches. June, July. **sexangulare.** Leaves dark green and compact; flowers yellow. 4 inches. June, July. **Sieboldii.** Foliage changing from blue and cream to coral-rose; flowers rose-pink; charming. 9 inches. August, Sept. **—variegatum.** Interesting on account of its white-and-green leaves; flowers rose-pink. **spectabile.** Stonecrop. Large heads of pink flowers. A fine border plant and one of the best for foliage or flower effects. 1½ feet. Aug., Sept. **—atropurpureum.** A deep rosy crimson variety of the above. **Stahlii.** A species with compact, crimson foliage in autumn. **stoloniferum.** A flat, trailing variety, with pink flowers. 6 inches. July, Aug. **—coccineum (spurium coccineum).** Flowers crimson. 6 inches.

SEMPERVIVUM. Houseleek. Evergreen succulents with some resemblance to the Sedums, but they increase by rosettes sent out by the parent plant. The leaves are often bright-colored at their tips; flowers are large, in showy clusters. Of the easiest culture; especially useful for covering dry banks, sandy wastes, and rocks. **arachnoideum.** Cobweb Houseleek. Tips of leaves in rosettes usually connected by silvery threads, from whence its common name; flowers bright red, in a few-flowered panicle. 6 inches. **fimbriatum.** Leaves tipped with a tuft of hairs; flowers bright red, in an open panicle. 6 to 10 inches. **globiferum.** Rosettes rather flattened; leaves gray-green; flowers pale yellow, densely short-hairy. 1 foot. **tectorum.** Broad rosettes, the leaves having reddish crown tips; flowers pale red. 1 foot. All Sempervivum, 15 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10



Spiraea Aruncus sylvester

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

SHORTIA galacifolia. Flowers white, 1 inch across; evergreen bronze-green foliage. Should be planted in shady places. 6 to 9 inches. May, June. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

SIDALCEA malvaeflora Listeri. Pink Beauty. Flowers a delicate pink, beautifully fringed; spikes tall and graceful. 3 feet. June, July.

SILENE alpestris. Alpine Catchfly. Forms dense masses of white flowers. 4 to 6 inches. May, June. **Schafta.** Autumn Catchfly. A splendid border or rock-plant, with masses of pink flowers. 4 to 6 inches. June-Sept.

SILPHIUM laciniatum. Compass Plant. Large, oak-like leaves; extremely decorative; flowers yellow. 6 to 8 feet. July-Sept. **perfoliatum.** Cup Plant. This is a most wonderful plant; has beautiful yellow flowers and elegant foliage. 6 to 8 feet. July-Sept.

SISYRINCHIUM angustifolium (bermudianum). Pretty, drooping, bell-shaped, light blue flowers; grass-like foliage. 1 foot. May, June. **SOLIDAGO bicolor.** Silver Rod. The only species with white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. July-Sept. **canadensis.** Goldenrod. Masses of yellow flowers. 4 to 5 feet. July-Sept.

SPICELIA marilandica. Pink Root. Brilliant red flowers; excels in a moist and shady situation. 1½ feet. June-Aug. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10. **SPIRÆA Aruncus sylvester.** Goat's Beard. White; beautiful in foliage and flower. Very vigorous. 3 to 5 feet. June, July. **—Kneiffii.** No doubt the finest and most graceful of its class; flowers white, and borne on long stems; fine foliage. 3 to 4 feet. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Gladstone. Free-flowering, having as many as thirty to forty large, snow-white sprays at one time. 2 to 3 feet. June, July. **Kamtschatica.** See *Filipendulina kamtschatica*. **Peach Blossom.** A fine, new, pink-flowering variety. Flower-spikes are of fine light shade of pink and quite distinct. 2 feet. June, July. **Queen Alexandra.** A beautiful new variety, being perfectly hardy; flowers soft pink, in fine spikes. One of the handsomest of the family. June, July.

STACHYS grandiflora superba. Woundwort. Hardy perennial about a foot high, with spikes of large, showy flowers, intense mauve or rich purplish violet in color. 1 foot. June, July. **—rosea.** Spikes of rosy purple flowers. 1 foot. June, July. **lanata.** Woolly Woundwort. Purple spikes of flowers; soft silvery foliage. 1½ feet. June, July.

STATICÆ plantaginea leucantha (Armeria dianthoides). Thrift. A dwarf plant, with evergreen leaves and heads of light pink flowers. 10 inches. May, June. **Armeria (A. maritima).** Sea Thrift. Flowers pink in dense heads which spring from tufts of narrow, evergreen foliage. 6 inches. May, June. **—alba.** A white form of the preceding. See, also, *Limonium*.

STELLARIA Holostea. A useful plant, with white flowers, for covering dry banks and borders. 6 to 18 inches. May, June. **STENANTHIUM robustum.** Mountain Feather Fleece. The pure white flowers are borne on graceful compound panicles, often 2 to 3 feet long. 4 to 5 feet. July, Aug.

STOKESIA laevis cyanea. Cornflower Aster; Stokes' Aster. A handsome native plant; flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of a fine sky-blue. One of the most delightful of all perennials. 2 feet. July-Oct. **—alba.** A white form of the above.

TEUCRIUM canadense. American Germander; Dark-green foliage and spikes of light purple flowers. fine for rockeries. 1 foot. July, Aug.

THALICTRUM aquilegifolium. Meadow Rue. Graceful foliage and masses of pure white flowers. 1 to 3 feet. May-July.

dipterocarpum. One of the handsomest Thalictrums, with graceful flowers on stems 4 feet high; rosy purple with citron-yellow anthers. 4 feet. Aug., Sept. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

glaucum. Greenish yellow flowers. 2 to 5 feet. June, July.

minus. A dwarf variety, with greenish yellow flowers. 1 to 2 feet. June, July.

—**adiantifolium (adiantifolium).** Leaves resemble those of the maidenhair fern; flowers yellow. 1 foot. June, July.

paniculatum. Dwarf yellow flowers. 1 foot. June, July.

HERMOPSIS caroliniana. A fine plant, with clover-like foliage and long spikes of bright yellow, pea-shaped, lupine-like flowers. 4 feet. June, July.

THYMUS citriodorus aureus. Golden variegated foliage. 8 inches. June-Aug.

Serpyllum. White Mountain Thyme. Forms dense mats of dark green foliage and clouds of white flowers. Fine for rockwork. 3 to 4 inches. June, July.

—**coccineus.** Dark green foliage; bright red flowers.

—**lanuginosus.** Woolly-leaved Thyme. Very effective for rockeries, quickly spreading. 5 inches. June-Aug.

vulgaris. Common Thyme. Flowers pale lilac. 1 to 2 feet. June, July.

TIARELLA cordifolia. Foam Flower. Beautiful white flowers; grows freely; prefers partial shade. Very effective. 6 to 12 inches. May.

TRADESCANTIA virginiana. Spiderwort. Old garden plant, known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers. 2 feet. May-Aug.

—**alba.** White flowers. 2 feet. May-Aug.

TRICYRTIS hirta. Japanese Toad Lily. Flowers pink; spotted purplish black; very curious and distinct. 2 to 3 feet. Sept., Oct.

TRILLIUM erectum. Erect Purple Wood Lily. The earliest to flower. 1 foot. May.

—**grandiflorum.** Wake Robin. Large white flowers. 1 foot. May.

TRITOMA. See Kniphofia.

TRITONIA (Montbretia). Bears from eighteen to thirty showy, star-shaped flowers of orange, suffused with red; plant in spring and protect with leaves in winter. 2 to 3 feet. July-Sept.

crocosmæflora. Rich orange-yellow, tinged with red.

Etoile de Feu. Vermilion, clear yellow center.

George Davison. Fine golden yellow; very distinct. Germania. Large; orange-red, with a dark red throat.

Martagon. Flowers orange, with brown spots.

Rayon d'Or. Yellow and brown.

\$1 for 10, \$8 for 100

TROLLIUS europæus. European Globe Flower. A pretty plant, with large, lemon-colored, buttercup-like flowers, 1 to 1½ inches across, on long stems. Should be planted in moist soil. 2 feet. May, June.

Orange Globe. A profuse bloomer, of robust growth; large orange flowers; very fine. 2 feet. May, June.

TUNICA Saxifraga. An attractive rock-plant, with rosy pink flowers; minute, dark green foliage. 6 inches. July-Sept.

ULMARIA. See Filipendula.

VALERIANA officinalis. Hardy Garden Heliotrope. Fragrant, light pink flowers; foliage deeply cut. 3 to 5 feet. June, July.

VERBASCUM longiflorum pannosum (pannosum). Mullein. Clear yellow, very ornamental; fine large, silvery foliage. 6 feet. June-Aug.

—**olympicum.** A tall variety, with yellow flowers. 8 feet. May, June.

—**phœnicium.** A distinct and valuable species, with purple and pink flowers. 2 feet. June, July.

All plants on this page, except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

VERONICA. Speedwell. All Veronicas love moist situations, and all the dwarf varieties are excellent for rockwork. The blue varieties add a very necessary touch of color to the garden.

Allionii. A dwarf variety, with blue flowers. 6 inches. May, June.

gentianoides. Pale blue flowers in splendid spikes. 1½ feet. April, May.

incana. Silvery gray foliage and spikes of violet-blue flowers. 1 foot. July, Aug.

longifolia subsessilis. Blue. This is one of the most beautiful herbaceous plants, and we cannot too highly recommend it; very attractive; continues to bloom until late fall. Aug., Sept. 2 feet.

repens. A trailing variety, covered with blue flowers in spring. 2 to 4 inches. May.

spicata. Spikes of blue flowers. 1½ feet. June, July.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

—**erica.** A heather-like Speedwell with delicate pink flowers. June, July. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

—**rosea.** Bright rose.

spuria (amethystina). Amethyst-blue flowers. 2 feet. May, June.

Teucrium. Dwarf; spreading, of a dense growth; flowers blue. 6 to 12 inches. May, June.

—**rupestris (rupestris).** Dwarf and spreading; deep blue flowers. 4 inches. May, June.

—**alba.** A white form of the above.

VINCA minor. Periwinkle. Evergreen trailer; fine for covering bare places. April, May.

—**alba.** A white-flowering variety of the above.

—**argentea.** Silver-leaved Periwinkle. The foliage of this variety is handsomely marbled and splashed with white and gray. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

—**aurea.** Golden-variegated Periwinkle. A distinct novelty, with golden leaves, fine for covering banks and rough places and growing under trees where few other plants will live; soon makes a carpet. Also used for filling window-boxes. 35c. each, \$3 for 10.

—**rosea flore-pleno.** A double variety, with rose-colored flowers. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

VINCENTOCICUM. See Cynanchum.

VICIA oroboides (Orobus lathroides). Bitter Vetch. Violet-blue, pea-shaped flowers. 1½ feet. May.

VIOLA cornuta, G. Wermig. This is a true *Viola cornuta*, with large blue flowers, which are produced in great numbers during the entire summer.

pedatum. Bird-foot Violet. A native with finely cut foliage and showy blue flowers. 6 inches.

pubescens. Our native yellow Violet. 1 foot.



Trillium grandiflorum

VIOLA, Tufted Pansies—

Admiration. Soft purple, dark blotched.
lutea splendens. Golden yellow.
papilio. Violet, with dark eyes.
White Perfection. White.

The above for 10 cts. each, 90 cts. for 10, \$7 for 100

VIOLETS, Large Single. Owing to their fragrance and simplicity of culture, Violets have met with general favor. If planted in a shaded position out-of-doors, they will thrive and flower freely. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

Prince of Wales. Color rich violet.

Rose Pearl. This is a new French variety remarkable for its color. The flowers are of a beautiful pink, with darker center.

Double. Double kinds require the protection of a coldframe.

Lady Hume Campbell. Mauve, several shades lighter than Marie Louise.

Marie Louise. Flowers rich purple; base of petals white.

VITTADINIA triloba. This plant produces small white aster-like flowers all summer. 1 foot., 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

WAHLENBERGIA gracilis (vincæflora). A useful rock-plant, producing gentian-blue campanula-like flowers during the greater part of the summer. 1 foot. 50 cts. each.

YUCCA filamentosa. Adam's Needle. Of tropical appearance, with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. 4 to 6 feet. June, July

glauca (angustifolia). The foliage of this variety is very narrow and glaucous green. 3 feet. June, July.

Either of the above—
 2-year-old plants..... Each 10
 3-year-old plants..... \$0 25 \$2 20
 35 3 00



Perennial planting, with *Veronica longifolia subsessilis*

HERBS AND ROOTS

The plants offered below are all strong roots, and will make an abundant growth the first season.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

Artichoke, Jerusalem. Tubers, qt. 35 cts.

Asparagus Roots, Colossal and Palmetto. 2-yr., \$1.50 for 100, \$10 for 1,000; 3-yr., \$2.50 for 100, \$20 for 1,000.

Balm (*Melissa officinalis*). For culinary purposes.

Chamomile (*Anthemis nobilis*). Has medicinal qualities.

Chives. For flavoring.

Costmary, or Bible-Leaf (*Tanacetum Balsamita*).

Hop Roots (*Humulus Lupulus*).

Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*). Has medicinal qualities.

Horse-Radish Roots. Used for sauces. 50 cts. for 10, \$2 for 100.

Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*). Has medicinal qualities.

Lavender, True (*Lavandula officinalis*). For oil and distilled water.

Marjoram, Pot (*Origanum Onites*). Used in seasoning.

Mint (*Mentha piperita*).

Rhubarb Roots, Linnæus.

—**St. Martins.**

Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*). Yields aromatic oil and water.

Rue (*Ruta graveolens*). Said to have medicinal qualities.

Sage, Common (*Salvia officinalis*). A culinary herb; also used in medicine.

Spearmint (*Mentha spicata*).

Savory, Winter (*Satureia montana*). Used as a culinary herb.

Tansy Herb (*Tanacetum vulgare*).

Tarragon, True (*Artemisia Dracunculus*). Used in flavoring vinegar.

Thyme (*Thymus vulgaris*). Used in seasoning.

Woodruff (*Asperula odorata*). Used in flavoring wine.

Wormwood (*Artemisia Absinthium*). Has medicinal qualities.

“RUTHERFORD PARK” LAWN GRASS SEED

Our “Rutherford Park” Mixture will make a close, thick turf in a very few weeks. It roots deeply, enabling it to withstand severe droughts, consequently maintaining its beautiful rich green color the entire season. The “Rutherford Park” is no doubt the cheapest Lawn Grass seed offered; not particularly on account of the price, but more from a point of quality and quantity of seed to the bushel, which contains 21 pounds of the finest kinds and varieties of grasses used for lawn purposes. We believe this mixture to be among the best now on the market, and would ask our customers carefully to consider this before placing their orders.

We will supply any quantity our customers may desire to meet the needs of the ground on which it is to be sown. The quantity required for making new lawns is 4 to 5 bushels to the acre; for renovating old lawns, 1 to 2 bushels. For a new plot 15 x 25 feet, or 375 square feet, two quarts are required, and one quart for renovating old lawns of the same dimensions.

35 cts. per qt., \$2 per pk., \$7.50 per bus.

Fertilizers for Lawn, Garden and Greenhouse

Prices on application

FRUIT TREES



ALL FRUIT TREES need good drainage. To obtain best results, be liberal with cultivation and well-decomposed manure. For an orchard grow a green crop and plow it under in spring, after-wards harrowing.

Do not plant the tree as you receive it, but prune all broken and bruised roots, and cut out all but four or five strong branches to form a well-shaped head. These may then be shortened to about a half-dozen good buds. With Peaches, the side branches should be cut back to one bud, and the main stem reduced about one-third.

Dig the hole, roughly, 3 feet in diameter, to admit the roots in their natural position, breaking up the subsoil. Sprinkle the finest and best soil over the roots, filling all crevices. When the hole is almost full, it is wise to pack the soil firmly around the roots, then fill up and tread lightly, making the tree rigid and upright. When finished, the tree should be as deep as it was previously in the nursery.

A mulch of 4 to 5 inches of coarse manure will be highly beneficial to the trees, and will prevent injury from drought. When established, aim to keep the head open to allow a free circulation of air and plenty of sunshine. Annual pruning should be done in spring before the buds burst. Keep the main stem clean by occasionally rubbing off the young shoots.

APPLES

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	13 00
Extra-heavy	2 50	

SUMMER

- ✓ **Early Harvest.** Large; pale yellow; tender, with a fine flavor; a good grower and heavy bearer; one of the first to ripen. Aug.
- ✓ **Early Strawberry.** Medium; deep red; tender, mild, pleasant flavor; good bearer. Aug.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Large; very handsome; juicy; very hardy, a good bearer. Aug.
- ✓ **Yellow Transparent.** Medium; skin pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender and juicy, with very pleasant flavor; very productive. Aug.

AUTUMN

- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Medium; pale yellow, streaked red; bears young and is good cropper; useful for all purposes. One of the finest Apples for market, as it is always in demand. Aug., Sept.
- ✓ **Fall Pippin.** Very large; yellow; flesh tender and delicious; the tree is a very thrifty, free grower and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table and market. Oct.
- ✓ **Gravenstein.** Very large; pale yellow, with red streaks; finest quality; very productive. Sept., Oct.
- ✓ **Maiden Blush.** Large, flat; pale yellow, with red cheek, a perfect beauty; tender and pleasant; good bearer. Sept., Oct.
- ✓ **Wealthy.** Large; brilliant red; rich subacid flavor, excellent quality; good keeper; highly recommended.

WINTER

- ✓ **Baldwin.** Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich; one of the most popular and profitable sorts for any purpose. Dec.—March.
- ✓ **Ben Davis.** Large, handsome, striped Apple of good quality; a late keeper; hardy and productive. Dec.
- ✓ **Delicious.** Large; dark red; aromatic; flesh juicy and of sprightly flavor. One of the finest Apples.
- ✓ **Esopus Spitzenburg.** Large; deep red, with gray spots, coated with bloom; flesh yellow, rich and excellent. Nov.
- ✓ **Golden Russet.** Medium; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy and highly flavored; tree vigorous, hardy and prolific. Nov.—April.
- ✓ **Grimes Golden Pippin.** Large; golden yellow skin, sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender and juicy; tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Jan.
- ✓ **Hubbardston Nonsuch.** Large; striped yellow and red; fine and juicy; free grower and a great bearer; one of the best. Nov.
- ✓ **Jonathan.** Medium size; red and yellow; tender white flesh, juicy and rich; very productive. Nov.
- ✓ **King of Tompkins County.** A beautiful red Apple, of the largest size and finest quality; rich, agreeable flavor. Nov.

Northern Spy. Large; handsomely striped; flesh rich and of high flavor. One of the finest Apples for any purpose. Dec.—April.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; skin greenish yellow; flesh yellow, juicy. An old-time favorite for cooking. Dec.—April.

Roxbury Russet. Greenish yellow, with bronze cheek; tender, yellow flesh, juicy and richly flavored; very productive.

Stark. Large; greenish yellow, shaded dark red; flesh yellowish, juicy; good bearer and keeper. Dec.

Winter Banana. Large; golden, shaded red; flesh firm, with an agreeable subacid flavor; good keeper. Dec.—April.

York Imperial. Medium; whitish, shaded with crimson; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild, subacid; vigorous and productive. Nov.—Feb.

CRAB-APPLES

Hyslop. Deep crimson, covered with blue bloom; very desirable. Oct.

Martha. Bright glossy yellow, shaded with bright red. Oct., Nov.

Whitney. Large; skin smooth, glossy green, striped and splashed with carmine, flesh firm, juicy and very pleasant flavor. Late. Aug.

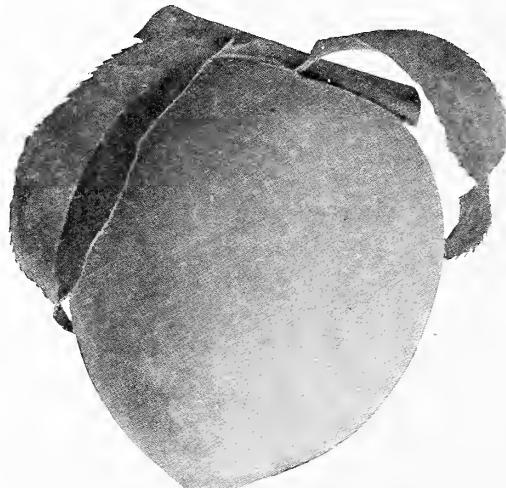
APRICOTS

4 to 5 ft. \$1 each, \$9 for 10

Alexander. Russian. Large, oblong fruit, mottled with red; flesh yellowish, sweet. Delicious flavor. Very hardy and productive.



Grimes Golden Pippin Apple



Elberta Peach

CHERRIES

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
5 to 6 ft.	1 50	13 00
Extra...	2 50	

OXHEARTS

- ✓ **Black Eagle.** Large; black; rich and juicy, highly flavored. Early July.
- ✓ **Black Tartarian.** Very large; purplish black; flavor mild and pleasant; very productive; late June.
- ✓ **Governor Wood.** Round, heart-shaped; light yellow, shaded with bright red; juicy and rich flavor. Vigorous and productive. Late June.

BIGARREAUS

- ✓ **Napoleon.** Extra large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. Vigorous and productive. July.
- ✓ **Schmidt's.** One of the largest; deep mahogany; dark flesh, very juicy and rich flavor. An excellent dessert variety. Early July.
- ✓ **Windsor.** Large; flesh firm and of fine quality. A regular, productive cropper. Late July.
- ✓ **Yellow Spanish.** Large; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; vigorous and productive. Splendid for dessert. Late June.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

- ✓ **Early Richmond.** Medium size; dark red; flesh juicy and rich; valuable for cooking and preserving. Late May.
- ✓ **Montmorency.** Large; red; rich, acid. Very hardy and productive. Early June.
- ✓ **Morello, English.** Large; dark red; very juicy, sub-acid. Late July.

FIGS

	Each	10
Field-grown, 1 1/2 to 2 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
In tubs.....	\$2.50 to 5 00	

- ✓ **Blue Genoa.** Large fruit; very finely flavored; violet. Tree is a good bearer.
- ✓ **Brown Turkey.** Very handsome, brownish purple; rich and excellent for dessert.
- ✓ **Celestial.** Pale violet; sweet and tender; finely flavored; an excellent variety. Vigorous and productive.
- ✓ **White Adriatic.** A sweet, rich Fig with tender flesh; yellowish white; very fine.

PEACHES

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.....	\$0 60	\$5 40
Extra size.....	1 00	9 00
✓ Alexander. Freestone. Medium size; pale, handsomely shaded on sunny side; flesh white, tender and rich. Middle of July.		
✓ Beer's Smock. Freestone. Medium to large; orange-red or yellow; juicy and rich. Sept.		
✓ Belle of Georgia. Freestone. Large and showy; skin white, red cheek; flesh white, firm and sweet. Aug.		
✓ Carman. Freestone. Large; pale yellow, blush cheek; tender, juicy flesh. Aug.		
✓ Champion. Freestone. Very large; white flesh; ripens early. Very productive. Aug.		
✓ Conkling. Freestone. Large; golden yellow, marbled with crimson; flesh pale yellow, very juicy and sweet. Strong grower and productive. Late Sept.		
✓ Crawford's Early. Freestone. A large, magnificent yellow Peach of good quality; one of the most popular varieties. Aug.		
✓ Crawford's Late. Freestone. A superb yellow; excellent quality; juicy, sweet flesh. Sept.		
✓ Elberta. Freestone. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow, juicy; of fine quality. A grand Peach. Early Sept.		
✓ Foster. Freestone. Large; yellow; fine quality; rich and juicy, subacid. Late Aug.		
✓ Greensboro. Semi-cling. Yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh white, very juicy and sweet. Early July.		
✓ Hale's Early. Freestone. Medium; flesh white, fine quality, very melting and rich flavor. Middle of Aug.		
✓ Mayflower. Freestone. The earliest Peach known; very handsome appearance backed by a delicious flavor. July.		
✓ Mountain Rose. Freestone. Large and round; skin whitish, shaded with dark red; flesh white and juicy. Middle of Aug.		
✓ Oldmixon Free. Freestone. Large; yellowish white, with red cheek; flesh pale juicy and rich. Hardy and productive. Sept.		
✓ Ray. Freestone. Medium size; flesh white and firm, excellent quality and handsome appearance; very desirable in every way. Aug., Sept.		
✓ Stump the World. Freestone. Very large; creamy white, with bright red cheek; juicy and fine flavor. Very productive. Sept.		
✓ Wonderful. Freestone. Very large; rich golden, with carmine cheek; flesh yellow, very delicious; very small pit. Early Oct.		
✓ Yellow St. John. Freestone. Large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy. Heavy bearer. Aug.		

NECTARINES

	Each	10
✓ 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0 75	\$6 50
✓ 4 to 5 ft.....	1 00	9 00
✓ Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green, red cheek; flesh pale green, tender and of rich flavor. Freestone. Late Aug.		
✓ Elrige. Medium; greenish yellow, dark red cheek; flesh pale green, rich, fine flavor, very sweet and tender. Early Sept.		

PEARS

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.....	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.....	1 50	13 00
Extra-heavy.....	2 50	

SUMMER

- ✓ **Bartlett.** A very popular variety; large and shapely; of melting, luscious flavor; clear yellow. Middle to late Sept.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Large; pale lemon-yellow; flesh fine, juicy and buttery, of vinous flavor. Aug.
- ✓ **Doyenne d'Ete.** Summer Doyenne. Sweet and productive. Aug.

Summer Pears, continued

✓ **Koontz.** Medium; yellow, with carmine cheek; fine, spicy flavor; good grower and hardy. July

✓ **Wilder.** Greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; sweet and pleasant flavor. Vigorous and great bearer. Early Aug.

AUTUMN

✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** Large and handsome; color greenish, sprinkled with russet; flesh melting; extra fine. Nov.

✓ **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Large and extra-fine in quality; flesh white and very juicy, with a rich, vinous flavor. Very abundant. Oct., Nov.

✓ **Flemish Beauty.** Large and symmetrical; greenish yellow and brown, with large spots of russet; rich and juicy.

✓ **Garber.** Very productive and bears young; heavy cropper; excellent for preserving. Sept., Oct.

✓ **Japan Golden Russet.** Large, handsome, flat fruit; golden russet color; an enormous bearer; fine for cooking. Sept., Oct.

✓ **Kieffer's Hybrid.** Large; golden yellow when ripe; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, with quince flavor; fine for canning. Oct., Nov.

✓ **Seckel.** Small; yellowish russet; flesh whitish, buttery, very sweet and melting. The hardiest and healthiest of all. Sept., Oct.

✓ **Sheldon.** Large, round; yellowish russet and red; brisk, aromatic flavor, rich and delicious. Oct., Nov.

✓ **Vermont Beauty.** Medium, roundish form; yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, fine quality. Very abundant. Oct.

WINTER

✓ **Lawrence.** Medium; of great excellence; yellow skin, whitish flesh, juicy, sweet and aromatic. One of the best early winter Pears. Dec., Jan.

✓ **Winter Nellis.** One of the best early winter Pears. Medium; greenish yellow, spotted with russet; very rich flavor. Dec., Jan.

PLUMS

	Each	10
4 to 5 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
5 to 6 ft.	1 00	9 00
Extra-heavy.	1 50	

✓ **Abundance.** Very large, oblong; amber-color, nearly covered with red and overspread with a thick bloom; flesh orange-yellow, juicy, melting and sweet; stone small and free. Strong-growing and early-bearing. Aug.

✓ **Bradshaw.** Very large, and early; dark violet-red; juicy and of good quality. Vigorous and productive. Aug.

✓ **Burbank.** Similar to Abundance, but of deeper color; ripens about two weeks later; one of the best Japanese Plums. Early Sept.

✓ **German Prune.** Large, long oval; dark purple; fine for drying; agreeable flavor. Sept.

✓ **Green Gage.** Small, but of highest excellence; skin greenish yellow, marked with red; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine flavor. Late Sept.

✓ **Imperial Gage.** Large; green, yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy and of delicious flavor. Very productive. Middle Aug.

✓ **Lombard.** Medium, oval; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Late Aug.

✓ **October Purple.** Large, round fruit; dark reddish purple; yellow flesh, superb quality. Sept., Oct.

✓ **Red June.** Fair size; vermillion-red, covered with bluish bloom; pleasant quality; small pit. Very productive. Aug.

✓ **Satsuma.** Large; purple and red, thick bloom; flesh blood-color, firm and juicy. Aug.

✓ **Shipper's Pride.** Large, nearly round; dark purple; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning. Hardy and productive. Sept.

✓ **Shropshire Damson.** Small, oval; purple, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, melting and juicy. One of the favorites. Sept., Oct.

QUINCES

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 75	\$6 50
4 to 5 ft.	1 00	9 00
Extra-heavy.	2 00	

✓ **Apple, or Orange.** Large, roundish, with small neck; bright golden yellow. Very productive. Oct.

✓ **Champion.** Large to very large, oval; bright yellow; flesh tender, fine quality; long keeper. Bears very young. Oct.

✓ **Meech's Prolific.** A new variety. Very large, of great beauty and delightful fragrance; early. Regular bearer and productive. Oct.

✓ **Rea's Mammoth.** Large; rich golden yellow. Oct.

MULBERRIES

	Each	10
5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	13 50
Extra-heavy.	2 00	

✓ **Downing's Everbearing.** Of fine, rapid growth, with large foliage; an attractive tree for the lawn, and bearing delicious purplish berries, which have a sprightly, vinous flavor.

✓ **New American.** The finest variety for fruit; berries large and black.

✓ **Russian.** A rapid grower; very hardy; fruit of medium size and good, varying from white to black, with very pleasant flavor.

✓ **White (*Morus alba*).** Small, white fruit, deliciously sweet and tender.

NUTS

Hazelnuts • Filberts

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0 60	\$5 00
4 to 5 ft.	80	7 00
Extra-heavy.	1 00	

✓ **Cosford's Soft-shell.** Improved Hazelnut, of easy culture; entirely hardy; nuts nearly round; rich and of excellent flavor.

✓ **Merveille de Bolwiller.** Very large nut, oblong-shaped, hard shell.

✓ **American Filbert Seedlings.** 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Juglans • Walnuts

✓ **cineræa.** Butternut. A handsome native tree, with grayish colored bark, producing a large, elongated nut, with sweet, oily kernel. Each 10

6 to 8 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 00
8 to 10 ft.	2 00	18 00

✓ **nigra.** Black Walnut. Large crops of delicious nuts. Handsome, spreading ornamental tree. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$1 50	\$13 00
6 to 7 ft.	2 00	18 00

✓ **Sieboldiana.** Japanese Walnut. Rapid-growing tree, of handsome form and immense foliage; bears abundant clusters of smooth, thin-shelled nuts; meat sweet and good. Bears when young. Each 10

5 to 6 ft.	\$1 00	\$9 00
6 to 7 ft.	1 50	13 00

7 to 9 ft.	2 00	18 00
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Abundance Plums

SMALL FRUITS

GRAPES

The vines should be planted about 6 feet apart; if in rows, should be 10 feet apart.

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10
2-yr.	\$0 35	\$3 00
3-yr.	50	4 50
4-yr.	75	6 50
Extra.		1 00

BLACK

Campbell's Early. Handsome black berries, with purple bloom; rich; keeps very good. 2-yr., 35 cts. each, 3-yr. 75 cts. each, 4-yr. \$1 each.

Concord. Fine black variety; juicy and sweet, splendid flavor; reliable and productive. One of the most popular and adaptable varieties. The standard Grape in many sections.

Eaton. Bunch large and compact, berries round and very large, covered with a thick, blue bloom; very juicy. 2-yr. 50 cts. each, 3-yr. 75 cts. each, 4-yr. \$1 each.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry very large, with heavy, blue bloom; good quality.

Worden. Bunch large, compact and handsome; berries large and tender, with distinct flavor.

RED

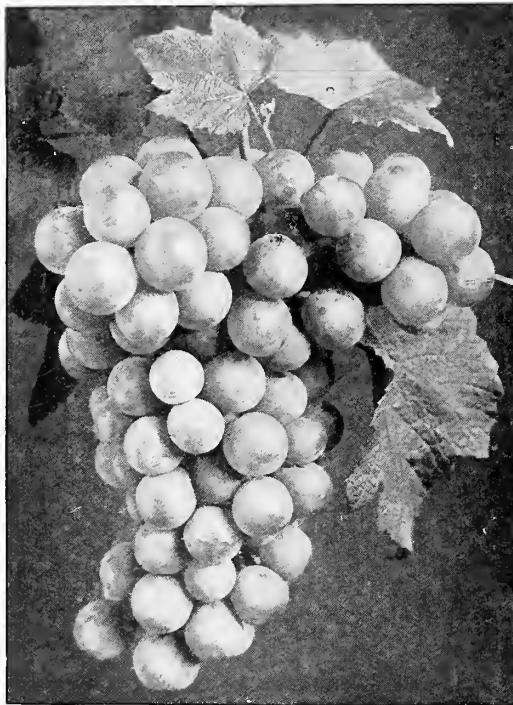
Agawam. Large bunch; red berries, tender and juicy; ripens early. Good bearer. Fine table Grape.

Brighton. Flesh rich, sweet and of the best quality; ripens early. Very productive and vigorous.

Catawba. Bunch large and loose; berries large, coppery red, becoming purple when well ripened

Delaware. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red, sugary and vinous.

Lindley. Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berries medium to large, round; flesh tender and sweet. Vine very prolific.



Niagara Grape

Lucile. This variety yields as much or more than Concord or Niagara. A fine, sweet, red Grape, noted for the size and compactness of its clusters and vigor of its vines. 2-yr. 50 cts. each, 3-yr. 75 cts. each, 4-yr. \$1 each.

Salem. Very choice red Grape; productive and an excellent keeper; fine flavor; medium skin; very juicy.

Wyoming. Similar to Delaware, but larger; sweet and very aromatic. Hardy and productive.

WHITE

Duchess. Bunch medium, to large, long and compact; berries medium, roundish; skin thick, greenish yellow when ripe, almost transparent; flesh juicy and sweet.

Green Mountain. An extra-early Grape; skin very thin, tender and sweet; contains only one or two seeds;

Moore's Diamond. Bunch large and compact; berries medium; flesh juicy, very palatable.

Niagara. Bunch medium to large; berries large, roundish, uniform; skin thin, with a whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender and sweet.

Pocklington. Bunch medium to large; berries large, roundish; light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy and of exceptionally fine flavor. Very hardy and productive.

CURRANTS

Plant about 4 feet apart each way.

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$0 25	\$2 00
Extra-large.....	50	4 50

Black Champion. Bunch and berries very large; of excellent quality. Prolific and strong.

Black Naples. Fine for jellies; reliable and good.

Cherry. One of the largest red Currants; bunch short. An old and tried variety; very prolific.

Fay's Prolific. A popular red Currant; very large and sweet. Productive.

North Star. Red; very long cluster; fine quality. Grows vigorously and bears profusely.

Pomona. A new variety of good size; bright red; keeps long after being ripe.

Red Dutch. A well-known variety; immense bunch. Very productive.

White Dutch. An excellent white variety; of medium size; very sweet.

White Grape. Very large; yellowish white; sweet or very mild acid. Fine bearer.

GOOSEBERRIES

These should be planted about 4 to 5 feet apart. Gooseberries are well worth the extra care it takes to grow them properly.

35 cts. each, \$3 for 10.

Downing. Large; whitish green; soft and juicy; smooth skin. Vigorous and prolific.

Houghton. Small to medium; pale red; sweet. Very productive.

Industry. Large, roundish oval; dark red; of fine flavor. Very productive.

RASPBERRIES

Plant in rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants.

FOREIGN

50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10.

Souvenir de Desire Bruneau. A new introduction. An everbearing variety with very large, long, red fruits; quite firm and yet deliciously juicy and sweet; good, mellow flavor. Bears continually until frost.

Perpetual Superlative. Red; very large and firm; berries large and a heavy cropper. Does not crush; bears an after-crop in the same season.

AMERICAN RASPBERRIES

\$1.50 for 10, \$8 for 100, except where noted

- ✓ **Brandywine.** Large; bright red; very firm, subacid. Hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Columbian.** Very large; dark red; of high flavor, fine for canning. Productive, hardy and vigorous.
- ✓ **Cuthbert.** Queen of the Market. Red; very large and firm; sweet and luscious. Possibly the best-known of all Raspberries.
- ✓ **Empire.** The most promising red Raspberry grown today, having hardness, productivity, vigor of bush, healthiness and large, handsome, firm, well-flavored fruits as its chief assets. For the garden it is far superior to other varieties, as its adaptability to all kinds of soils and its excellent canning qualities make it a great acquisition. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$25 for 100.
- ✓ **Golden Queen.** Large; amber-color; firm; fine quality. Remarkably productive.
- ✓ **Herbert.** Very large berry and a heavy cropper. It has a distinctly rich flavor and is all meat. Extremely hardy.
- ✓ **Marlboro.** Large; crimson; fine flavor. Early and productive and very lasting.
- ✓ **St. Regis.** Perpetual. Bright crimson; large berries, all through summer and fall.

BLACKCAP

\$1.50 for 10, \$8 for 100.

- ✓ **Black Diamond.** Very large; ripens early; very sweet and of fine flavor; pulpy; few seeds.
- ✓ **Cumberland.** Very large, glossy berries; firm, juicy and sweet. Heavy cropper.
- ✓ **Kansas.** Very large; firm and of excellent quality.
- ✓ **Munger.** New and exceptionally fine. Very large, hardy and productive.

BLACKBERRIES

Plant same as raspberries.

\$1 for 10, \$7 for 100.

- ✓ **Agawam.** Medium size; jet-black and sweet; fine early variety.
- ✓ **Ancient Briton.** Medium size; tender, without core; luscious, sweet berries. Hardy and prolific.



Dwarf Apple

Blackberries, continued

- ✓ **Eldorado.** Medium size; jet-black; pleasant, melting flavor, sweet and rich. The vine is very hardy and productive.
- ✓ **Kittatinny.** Large; glossy black; sweet and juicy; excellent when fully ripe; fine for dessert or preserving.
- ✓ **Rathbun.** Extra large; jet-black, glossy and of good quality. Perfectly hardy.
- ✓ **Snyder.** Medium size; sweet and melting. Very hardy and enormously productive.
- ✓ **Taylor.** Very large; fine quality, melting and without core. Very productive and hardy.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY

Plant the same as raspberries. A trailing variety of the blackberry; remarkably productive; ripens between the raspberry and the blackberry; fruit large and handsome. It comes in just at the time berries are very desirable, and there is always a big demand for them in market. \$1 for 10, \$7 for 100.

LOGAN BERRY

Fruit of the same size and shape as a large blackberry, in large clusters; color dark red; mild, pleasant, vinous flavor; excellent for table and canning. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10, \$30 for 100.

HIMALAYA BERRY

This luscious berry is black, and borne in enormous clusters in constant succession through the summer until frost. They are large and firm, yet melting and sweet, and first-rate for dessert or preserving. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY

A most profitable new berry for preserving, cooking, etc. As hardy and vigorous as any blackberry or raspberry, enduring all climates. The canes are covered with long red hairs, and are very ornamental. A prolific grower and carries large clusters of fruit, often 75 to 100 berries of a scarlet wine-color; sweet in flavor, very juicy, with small seeds. \$1.50 for 10, \$10 for 100.

DWARF FRUIT TREES

	Each	10
2-yr.....	\$1 50	\$13 50
3-yr.....	2 50	20 00

DWARF APPLES

- ✓ **Baldwin.** Good red winter Apple; juicy and crisp, with pleasant, subacid flavor.
- ✓ **Duchess of Oldenburg.** Large; yellow streaked red. **Fameuse.** Round, red Apple, with snow-white flesh, tender and crisp, delicately perfumed.
- ✓ **Gravenstein.** Large and good; flesh highly flavored, refreshing and tender.
- ✓ **McIntosh Red.** First-rate Apple, with a sprightly, aromatic, melting flesh.
- ✓ **Northwestern Greening.** Large; green; flesh yellow and firm but juicy; good keeper.
- ✓ **Red Astrachan.** Early; red; very handsome; juicy, good for dessert. Very hardy. Aug., Sept.
- ✓ **Wealthy.** One of the most popular; flesh sometimes tinged red, with mellow, brisk flavor; aromatic and good keeper.

DWARF PEARS

- ✓ **Bartlett.** Large; highly flavored, very buttery and mellow; early and prolific.
- ✓ **Beurre d'Anjou.** White, melting flesh, with a rich, vinous flavor; good keeper.
- ✓ **Clapp's Favorite.** Very large; distinct, refreshing.
- ✓ **Duchesse d'Angouleme.** Large variety; excellent.
- ✓ **Howell.** Waxen yellow; sweet, aromatic, melting.
- ✓ **Lawrence.** Yellow, with white, granular flesh, aromatic.
- ✓ **Louise Bonne de Jersey.** Greenish yellow; juicy, mellow flesh. Productive and vigorous.
- ✓ **Seckel.** Small, but very prolific, very juicy and sweet, with exceedingly rich, sprightly flavor.

POT-GROWN STRAWBERRY PLANTS

There is a world of difference between the half-crushed, shipped Strawberries that you buy at market and the just-ripe, rich, luscious fruit you pick from your own plants. The very thought of those plump, sweet-acid delicacies in your own garden, available for eating at the time they reach their perfection of ripeness, fairly "makes your mouth water."

But, don't stop there.

Order as many pot-grown plants of the varieties named below as you have room for in your garden. Set them out as early as possible this fall and you will have your reward next summer in the full crop of berries that will be produced.

Set the plants 10 inches apart in the rows, and the rows 18 to 24 inches apart.

Ready in August, out of 2½-inch pots. 75 cts. for 10, \$5 for 100

Brandywine. Late. Plant healthy and vigorous, producing a fine crop of large, handsome berries of a peculiarly delicious flavor.

Campbell's Early. Has given much satisfaction wherever grown because of its vigor of growth, the size of its berries, and its unusually fine flavor.

Early Jersey Giant. Large, brilliant crimson, conical berries with pointed tips; ripens evenly all over; of excellent quality; plants strong growers and heavy yielders.

Gandy. Late. Yields tremendous crops of high-flavored berries that have an attractive color and excellent keeping qualities; borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt.

Glen Mary. Late. Fruit of large, dark red, with prominent seeds of bright yellow; flesh is rich and juicy and of high flavor. A heavy cropper.

Marshall. Midseason. Berries of fine quality, handsome appearance, and very large size—in fact, it is one of the largest berries grown.

Nick Ohmer. Midseason. Handsome berries, of large size, glossy red color, globular shape and with bright green caps that show them up well.

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

They do that very thing: You can have Strawberries for your table from spring until hard frost by planting the everbearing varieties named below. If you don't know by experience how desirable these novel fruits are, set out a bed of them this fall and prove it to your own satisfaction next summer.

\$1 for 10, \$7.50 for 100.

Progressive. Berries of medium size, produced in great abundance, and of such high quality that they take the lead among everbearers.

Superb. Bears good-sized crops of fruit somewhat larger than that of Progressive, the berries being of large size and handsome appearance.

BEDDING PLANTS

	10	100
Ageratum, Imperial Dwarf Blue	\$1 50	\$10 00
Imperial Dwarf White.....	1 50	10 00
Perfection. Blue.....	1 50	10 00
Princess Pauline. Blue with white centers.....	1 50	10 00
Aloysia. See Lippia.		
Alyssum, Little Gem. White	1 50	10 00
Dwarf Double White.....	1 50	10 00
Alternanthera. See Telanthera.		
Antirrhinum. Snapdragon. In separate colors	1 50	10 00
Asters, Comet. For midsummer.		
Late Branching. For autumn.		
In separate colors, White, Pink, Crimson and Deep Purple.....	1 50	10 00
Begonia, luminosa. Dark scarlet	1 50	12 00
semperflorens. Pink.....	1 50	12 00
Vernon. Red bronzy red leaves.....	1 50	12 00
Calendula, Double. Orange and sulphur.....	1 50	10 00
Cannas—		
Firebird. Green leaves; red flowers. 4 ft.....	2 50	
Florence Vaughn. Yellow, spotted red. 5 ft.....	2 00	15 00
Gladiator. Yellow, spotted red. 5 ft.	2 00	15 00
King Humbert. Foliage bronze; flowers orange-scarlet. 5 ft.....	2 00	15 00
Louisiana. Green leaves, flowers red. 7 ft.....	2 00	15 00
Mme. Crozy. Dwarf. Orange-scarlet, edged yellow. 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
Prince Wied. Scarlet. 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
Richard Wallace. Yellow. 4½ ft.	2 00	15 00
Rosea gigantea. Pink. 4 ft.....	2 00	15 00
SOUv. de Antoine Crozy. Red-edged. 3½ ft.....	2 00	15 00
Queen Helen. Yellow King Humbert. Green foliage.....	2 50	

	10	100
Centaurea Cyanus. Cornflower. Blue.	\$1 50	\$10 00
gymnocarpa. Finely cut silvery gray foliage for bordering flower-beds.....	1 50	10 00
Cobaea scandens. 3½-inch pots.....	2 00	15 00
Cockscomb. Celosia. In variety.....	1 50	10 00
Coleus.	1 50	10 00
Cosmos.	1 50	10 00
Fuchsias. In variety } Stds. \$3 to \$5 each	2 00	15 00
Geraniums }	2 50	20 00
Heliotrope }	2 00	15 00
Ivy, English. 4-in. pots.	3 00	25 00
Palor.....	1 50	12 00
Lippia citriodora (Aloysia citriodora).		
Lemon Verbena.....		2 00
Lobelia, Trailing, and Dwarf.....	1 50	10 00
Marigold. In variety.....	1 50	10 00
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum.....	1 50	10 00
Moon-vine. 3½-in. pots.....	2 00	15 00
Nasturtiums, Dwarf and Tall. Separate colors.....	1 50	10 00
Pansies.....	75	5 00
Petunias, Double. In separate colors	2 00	15 00
Single, Star and fringed.....	1 50	10 00
Phlox Drummondii. In variety.....	1 50	10 00
Pyrethrum aureum.....	1 50	10 00
Santolina Chamæcyprissus incana. For edging.....	1 50	10 00
Stocks. In variety. 3-in. pots.....	2 00	15 00
Telanthera Bettzickiana aurea nana compacta (Alternanthera, aurea nana). Yellow.....	1 50	10 00
brilliantissima. Red.....	1 50	10 00
amœna rosea (rosea nana). Rose and red.....	1 50	10 00
versicolor (A. versicolor). Crimson chocolate and green.....	1 50	10 00
Verbena. In variety.....	1 50	10 00
Vinca major variegata.....	3 00	25 00
rosea and alba.....	2 00	15 00
Zinnias. In variety.....	1 50	10 00

We have a complete line of Decorative and Flowering Plants for conservatory, piazza, house and lawn decoration. We will be pleased to have you visit our Nurseries and inspect these plants.

DAHLIAS

During recent years, the Dahlia has rapidly grown in favor, with its many new and improved forms. There are indeed few flowers so pure and rich in color or so graceful and decorative as Dahlias. They are the most important summer- and autumn-flowering tubers. When planted in a new and virgin soil, best results are obtained. The popular idea is that the larger the tuber the better plant it makes, but this is not true. As in most cases the best results have been obtained by using small tubers and potted plants. The varieties offered will be ready to send out between April 15 and the beginning of May.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

Bismarck. Intense fiery red, on long, stiff stems. Fine for cutting.
Blanche Keith. Bright yellow.
Britannia. Deep salmon-flesh.
Countess of Lonsdale. A blending of salmon and amber; very free-flowering.
Country Girl. Golden yellow, suffused salmon-rose; very fine.
Else. Salmon-pink, suffused yellow and amber.
Golden Eagle. Bright, clear yellow, slightly suffused rosy fawn.
Golden Gate. Golden yellow, suffused and shaded red. 35 cts. each.
Harbor Light. Brilliant orange-red.
John Roach. Soft, bright yellow.
Kalif. One of the largest Cactus Dahlias; pure scarlet. \$1 each.
Marguerite Bouchon. The largest pink Cactus Dahlia known; light pink, with a lighter center. 50 cts. each.
Nibelungenhort. Flowers 7 to 8 inches across; rose, with golden apricot suffusion; very free-flowering, on long stems. 75 cts. each.
Prince of Yellows. Rich canary-yellow.
Rheinischer Frohsinn. One of the most distinct varieties introduced. The long, incurved petals are white at the base, changing to carmine-rose, forming a most attractive flower. \$1 each.
Rheinkonig. Pure white; splendidly formed flower on a long, stiff stem. 35 cts. each.
Richard Box. Clear, light yellow; a grand, incurved exhibition flower.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

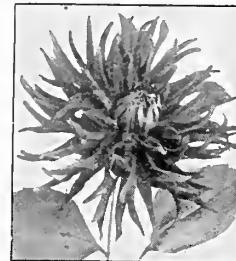
DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

Catherine Duer. Bright red; long stems.
Clifford W. Bruton. Clear canary-yellow.
Delice. Beautiful, soft rose-pink, with long, stiff stems.
Hortulanus Witte. Very large, long-stemmed, free-flowering; pure white. 50 cts. each.
Jack Rose. Brilliant crimson-red.
John Elitch. Rich cardinal-red.
Minnie McCullough. Soft golden yellow, tipped bronzy red.
Mrs. Fleers. Deep rose; exceedingly attractive. 50 cts. each.
Mrs. Hartung. Orange-yellow, overlaid bronze.
Mrs. J. G. Cassat. Rose-pink; flowers are of an immense size and are produced on long, stiff stems. 25 cts. each.
Papa Charmet. Bright coral-red, overlaid with a darker shade of velvety maroon. 25 cts. each.
Sylvia. Deep pink, shaded flesh toward center.
Virginia Maule. Very large; white, lightly suffused shrimp-pink. 50 cts. each.
Wm. Agnew. Orange-scarlet; on long stems.

Except where noted, 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

SHOW AND FANCY DAHLIAS

Arabella. Sulphur-yellow, with pink tips.
Aurora rubra. Dark red; petals cut on edges, strong grower.
Dorothy Peacock. The most beautiful shell-pink Decorative Dahlia.
Dreer's White. Pure white; in form resembling Grand Duke Alexis. 50 cts. each.
Ethel Maule. Pure white with a faint tint of lavender on the tips of petals in the center. 50 cts. each.
W. W. Rawson. A fine-shaped Dahlia; pure white, overlaid with mauve. 50 cts. each.



Cactus Dahlia



Show Dahlia

PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS

Agnes. Large; white, tinted yellowish green.
Bertha von Suttner. Delicate rose, suffused yellow.
Bianca. Large, Cactus-type flowers; lavender-pink; very free-flowering. 75 cts. each.
Carolina Elizabeth. Dark wine-red.
Chatenay. Color similar to the well-known Chatenay rose. 50 cts. each.
Dr. Perry. Dark, velvety mahogany. 50 cts. each.
Electra. Bluish mauve; grows very erect above the foliage. 35 cts. each.
Geisha. The showiest and most attractive of this type, the color being of golden yellow, combined with scarlet, lightening toward the tips. 50 cts. each.
Hermine. White, with creamy white center.
H. Hornsveld. Large; soft salmon; very fine.
Jan Olieslagers. Yellow; large; on long stems; lasting a long time when cut.
John Wanamaker. The handsomest of Peony-flowered Dahlias. Flowers are large, the color is an exquisite shade of rosy pink and must be seen to be fully appreciated. 50 cts. each.
Marie Milletta Selma. Pink, shaded lavender; resembles a chrysanthemum.
Princess Julian. Fine white; exceptionally large; borne on long stems.
Roem Van Nijkerk. Dark wine-red; of unusually large size; foliage is deeply cut.
W. F. Enderle. Purple, shaded yellow toward center.

Except where noted, 35 cts. each

SINGLE DAHLIAS

Big Chief. Rich crimson, with maroon shadings; borne on long stems.
Cardinal. Rich cardinal-red; large, brilliant flowers.
Crimson. Deep, glowing crimson; on long, stiff stems.
Eckford. The largest of all single Dahlias. Pure white spotted pink and penciled crimson.
Gladys. Center of petals rosy crimson, with pink band on either side.
Golden. Golden yellow, shaded amber.
Maroon. Deep maroon, shading to black.
Poppy. Rich, brilliant wine-red, with satin sheen, dark maroon center.
Rose-Pink. Large; deep pink; long, stiff stems.
Sensation. An early and extremely profuse bloomer; vermillion-red, tipped snow-white. Flowers are borne on long, erect stems. An excellent variety for cutting.
Twentieth Century. Intense rosy crimson shading to white at the tips and base of the petals.

25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10

GLADIOLI AND LILIES



Gladioli

GLADIOLI. This very popular family contains innumerable varieties, and comprises every imaginable shade of color, from the most gorgeous and dazzling to the most fascinating and delicate tints. They are invaluable for garden ornamentation and for the house, as they are extremely durable and lasting.

SELECT NAMED GLADIOLI—

America. Large; soft flesh-pink; strong and healthy grower; one of the best varieties for cutting. 60 cts. for 10, \$4 for 100.

Augusta. Large; rose-white with blue anthers. 8 cts. each, 60 cts. for 10, \$4 for 100.

Baron Hulot. Long, graceful spikes; rich indigo-blue flowers. 75 cts. for 10, \$5 for 100.

Brenchleyensis. Vermilion-scarlet flowers. 50 cts. for 10, \$3 for 100.

Visitors from New York can reach our nurseries by taking the main line of the Erie Railroad. Rutherford is the first stop out.

Glory. The petals of this variety are exquisitely ruffled and fluted; large, pink, shaded creamy white with crimson stripe in center of each petal. 75 cts. for 10, \$5 for 100.

Mrs. Francis King. Large flowers of a pleasing shade of scarlet, carried on a tall stalk. 75 cts. for 10, \$5 for 100.

Niagara. Large; creamy yellow, with carmine throat; excellent for cutting. \$1.25 for 10, \$7 for 100.

Panama. Giant flowers of a delicate salmon-rose, on robust, straight stems. \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 for 100.

Peace. Pure white, lightly feathered lilac on lower petal. This variety flowers when the best of all other Gladioli are gone. \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 for 100.

Principis. Rich crimson-scarlet, with white blotches in the throat. \$1.25 for 10, \$7.50 for 100.

SELECT MIXTURES OF GLADIOLI—

Childsii Gandavensis, Groff's, and Lemoine's.

Any of the above mixtures, strong bulbs, 50 cts. for 10, \$2 for 100.

LILUM auratum. Gold-banded Lily. Its large and graceful flowers are composed of six petals of delicate ivory-white, thickly studded with chocolate-crimson spots, and striped through the center a golden yellow. 3 to 4 feet. July, Aug. 50 cts. each, \$5 for 10.

Batemanniae. A most satisfactory Lily; has rich, glowing apricot-colored flowers. 3 feet. July, Aug.

Brownii. One of the finest Lilies known; has immense, trumpet-shaped flowers, inside pure white, with brown anthers, exterior of petals deep reddish brown. 3 to 4 feet. July. 50 cts. each.

canadense. Flowers various shades of yellow, orange and red, with dark spots. An excellent variety for massing or for scattering in borders of shrubbery or hardy perennials. 3 to 4 feet. July.

candidum. Madonna Lily. An old favorite; flowers are pure white and very fragrant. 2 to 3 feet. June.

elegans. Lovely orange-red flowers, slightly spotted purplish black. Anthers red. June, early July.

Hansonii. Golden Martagon. Large, waxy flowers of a rich, golden yellow, spotted with crimson-maroon. Of easy cultivation. 3 feet. June, July. 50 cts. each.

Henryi. One of the handsomest and most interesting Lilies ever introduced. Rich, deep orange-yellow flowers, marked with a few scattered brown spots. Attains a height of 8 feet. Very fine variety for general use. June, July. 50 cts. each.

longiflorum. Is probably one of the best of the hardy Lilies, having pure white flowers, fine for cutting. June, July.

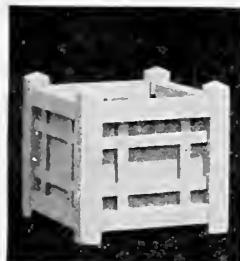
philadelphicum. A pretty Lily, bearing two to five upright flowers; cup-shaped base, pale yellow, maroon-spotted, and tipped bright scarlet. 1 foot. June.

regale (myriophyllum). This is considered to be one of our finest hardy Lilies, introduced from northwestern China. The immense, fragrant flowers are white, slightly suffused with pink, and with a beautiful shade of canary-yellow at the center, extending part way up the trumpet. 5 to 6 feet. June, July. \$1.50 each, \$12 for 10.

tenuifolium. Coral Lily. One of the earliest; bears in profusion medium-sized flowers of perfect form and of a dazzling orange-scarlet. 1½ feet. June. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10.

tigrinum. The well-known and beautiful Tiger Lily. A vigorous grower, producing brilliant orange-colored flowers, spotted with black. Very hardy and popular Lily. 3 to 5 feet. July, Aug. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.

—flore-pleno. Double Tiger Lily. Orange-red, spotted with black; double showy flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.20 for 10.



Square Tub No. 13



Square Tub with round corners



Round Tub



Octagonal Tub

PLANT-TUBS AND BOXES FOR PORCHES AND LAWNS

Much can be said in praise of the wood our tubs are made from, namely, "Heart Cypress," but briefly it has proven to be decidedly superior to all other woods, not only in durability but in appearance. It does not need a coating as a filler, as the wood naturally contains a certain amount of oil. Consequently it does not warp, shrink, or swell, and in general it is *the* wood for plant-tubs.

Our workmanship on these tubs is equally good. No tub goes from our shops that has not been thoroughly made, and made to last for years, and our tubs are serviceable for practically every situation.

Sometimes architectural features will call for a more decorative tub, and for such purposes we have designed various other kinds in addition to the ordinary round tub.

Among them the most popular are the square tubs Nos. 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, No. 13 being illustrated here. The prices have been computed so as to be as low as it is possible to make them, consistent with the quality of tub we turn out.

If you need tubs, buy good ones, and they will last you for many years. Most tubs, of course, look alike in the store when they are freshly painted, but it is only after using them for a year or so that their value can be realized.

Bobbink & Atkins' tubs are made not only to look nice, but to last. The designs here mentioned are a few of the many that we make. If you need a special design, we can make it, and will be glad at any time to quote you a price upon any size you may need, if you will be kind enough to furnish a rough sketch showing desired shape.

ROUND TUBS

Painted Green—Black Hoops

	Each
10 or 11 inches diameter inside. No handles....	\$1 50
12 or 13 inches diameter inside. No handles....	2 00
14 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	2 50
15 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	3 00
16 or 17 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	3 50
18 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	4 00
19 or 20 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	4 50
21 or 22 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	5 00
23 or 24 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	6 00
25 or 26 inches diameter inside. Iron handles....	7 00
27 or 28 inches diameter inside. Hook handles....	8 50
29 or 30 inches diameter inside. Hook handles....	10 00

Prices for larger sizes on application

SQUARE TUBS

No. 1. Straight sides; iron bands and feet; ball tops painted green; iron bands painted black.	Each
15 or 16 inches diameter inside.....	\$7 00
17 or 18 inches diameter inside.....	8 50
19 or 20 inches diameter inside.....	10 00
21 or 22 inches diameter inside.....	12 00
23 or 24 inches diameter inside.....	14 00
25 or 26 inches diameter inside.....	16 00
27 or 28 inches diameter inside.....	18 50
29 or 30 inches diameter inside.....	20 00
31 or 32 inches diameter inside.....	21 00

Prices for larger sizes on application

SQUARE TUBS

No. 11. Straight sides; mission style; painted green.

No. 2. Slanting sides; mission style; painted green.

No. 12. Straight sides; corner posts with ball tops; painted green.

No. 13. Straight sides; lattice work; sandstone finish.

All above designs at the following prices:

	Each
10 or 12 inches diameter inside.....	\$3 50
13 or 14 inches diameter inside.....	5 00
15 or 16 inches diameter inside.....	6 00
17 or 18 inches diameter inside.....	7 00
19 or 20 inches diameter inside.....	8 00
21 or 22 inches diameter inside.....	9 00
23 or 24 inches diameter inside.....	10 00
25 or 26 inches diameter inside.....	12 00
27 or 28 inches diameter inside.....	13 00

Prices for larger sizes on application

OCTAGONAL TUBS

Sizes 15-24 inches

SQUARE TUBS, with rounded corners

Sizes 19-24 inches

Prices on application

Heart Cypress Tubs do not warp, shrink or swell—they will last many years.

If you are interested in horticulture, or wish to plant your grounds, do not fail to visit our nurseries and greenhouses. They are miles in extent and contain a complete assortment of trees, shrubs and plants.

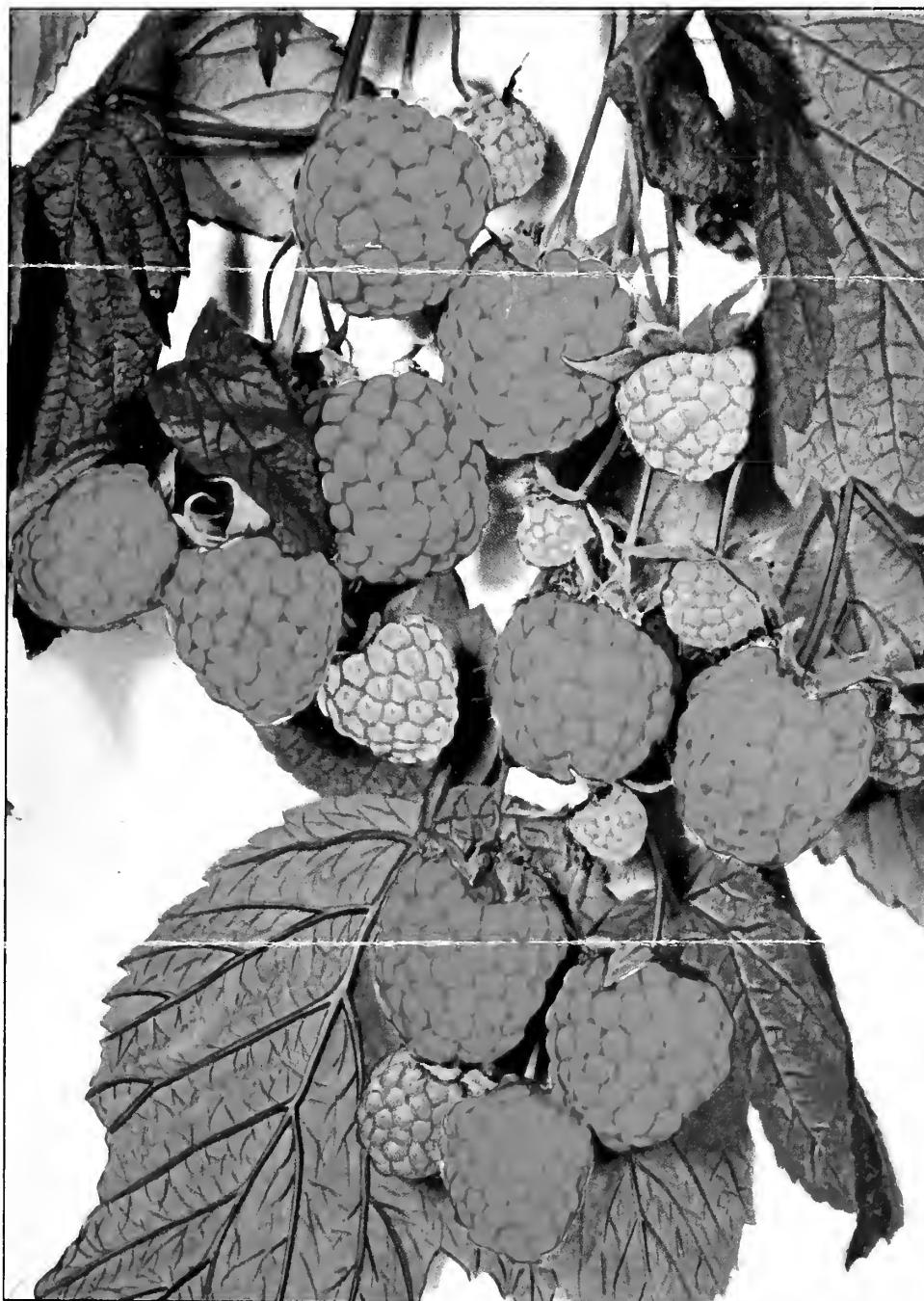
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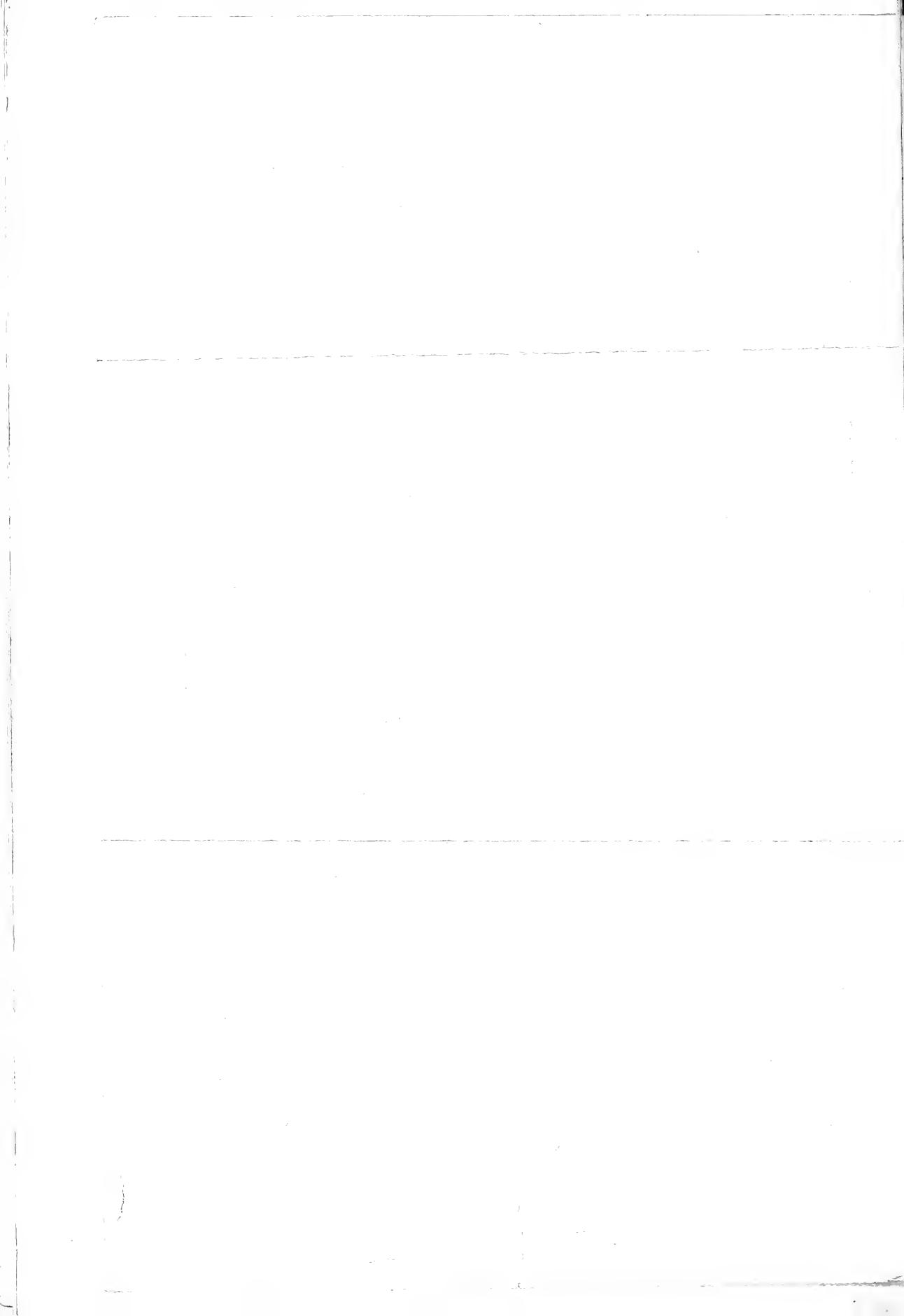
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